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BELL'S  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
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## Nixon startles world with Peking visit

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 16

President Nixon has stunned the world by announcing his acceptance of an invitation from the Chinese Prime Minister to visit Peking before May. The implications are likely to give a more violent shake to the international kaleidoscope than any event since the rupture of Sino-Soviet relations or the breaking out of the Soviet orbit by Yugoslavia.

The establishment of Sino-American relations and Peking's occupancy of China's seat, which must almost certainly now follow, will radically affect the whole intricate pattern of international relationships and require a rethinking of many basic problems.

It also seems to open the way to the adoption of the only possible lasting solution Vietnam—neutralisation. Rarely before in history can the mere announcement of an intended visit have opened up such wide hopes for a more secure and sensible world.

Yet Mr Nixon's statement on television at 3.30 a.m. GMT yesterday was very brief.

Mr Nixon disclosed that his national security adviser, Dr Henry Kissinger, during his recent "fact finding" mission to the Far East, had not been in Pakistan from July 9 to 11, as officially announced, but in Peking, conferring with Chou En-lai.

For once, the official deception is unlikely further to widen the Administration's credibility gap. In the knowledge that Mr Nixon's desire to visit Peking (the President had told a press conference this spring that he hoped to visit China some time in the next year), the Chinese People's Government had accepted the invitation to come at an appropriate date before May 1972.

The purpose of the visit was "to seek the normalisation of relations between the two countries and also to exchange views on questions of concern to the two sides."

White House sources in San Clemente indicated today that Mr Nixon's Peking visit would take place well before the end of the year. The President has scheduled a meeting of the Cabinet here on Monday—primarily, it is understood, in order to discuss the implications of the visit and reactions to the Peking visit.

Mr Nixon anticipated that his announcement would lead to considerable speculation and he sought to direct it along correct lines. He said new relations with Peking would not be at the expense of America's old friends (Russia and Japan).

Any nation can be our friend without being our enemy, he said. It is probably without precedent in modern times for a Head of State to visit a country with which no diplomatic relations exist—which is what President Nixon is proposing to do. Clearly, neither country contemplates the establishment of such relations before the visit, since last night's announcement—which was made simultaneously in Peking—said that one of the purposes of the visit was to discuss "the normalisation of relations."

Mr Nixon and Chou En-lai also break precedent in negotiating at the highest level the establishment of diplomatic relations. Although there have been no formal relations between the US and mainland China for over 20 years, they could be quickly and effectively re-established as far as the United States is concerned, since I understand that there are today more than 100 Chinese-speaking members of the US foreign service.

It is inconceivable that the US, on the run in the Presidential election, should not adopt a new and amenable position on the question of Peking's representation in the UN when this comes up once again at the General Assembly this autumn.

American opposition to the seating of the Chinese People's Republic has been the major reason for Peking's exclusion over the years, so it seems reasonable to expect that Peking will at last take its place in the world organisation, perhaps before the year is out.

Just how this will happen cannot yet be foreseen, but the most likely development seems to be that the Chinese Nationalists will be offered to retain their seat in the assembly (but not on the Security Council) in some two-China arrangement, and that they will decline and walk out of the organisation.

Impact on war  
The impact of the Nixon visit on the Vietnam war could be substantial. The real reason for American intervention in Indo-China has been to contain Chinese communism. That is what the Domino Theory implies. Critics of US Vietnam policy have always considered that one of its greatest errors was to see a North Vietnamese victory as an extension of Chinese communism.

But President Nixon still apparently believes just this. If he cannot win the Vietnam war—and he probably has little real confidence that South Vietnam alone could long survive against the North—for him the best possible solution would be international neutrality for North and South Vietnam.

Hanoi has recently been hinting that such a solution might be acceptable, but it could depend to a major extent upon cooperation by Peking. The new relationship between Peking and Washington now opened up suggests that such cooperation should be forthcoming.

We have it on the authority of the Australian Opposition party leader, Mr Gough Whitlam, that Peking is ready to take part in a new Geneva conference. At last there really does seem to be a glimmer of light at the end of the long dark Vietnam tunnel.

Last night's announcement is a turning point, col. 1

DOUBLE EXPOSURE: members of the American Bar Association visiting an exhibition of historic documents at the Patent Office in London yesterday. (Reports page 5 and back page.) Picture by Peter Johns

## Police caution may go

THE possibility of an end of the police system of cautioning suspects and other changes in the rules of evidence were foreshadowed yesterday when the Lord Chief Justice addressed the American Bar Association's convention in London. (Report, back page)

## M-way murder

POLICE last night sealed off sections of the M4 motorway after the body of a girl aged about 18 was found at the bottom of an embankment near Slough. The body had severe head wounds. Detectives believed the girl may have been dumped from a car after hitching a lift.

## Car ferry fire

FIRE broke out last night aboard the 8,221-ton Danish car ferry England on her way from Esbjerg to Harwich. The ship, carrying 240 passengers, was reported on fire 40 miles off the Danish coast. Helicopters from several Danish air bases went to her help.

## Ground shut

FOOTBALL: The FA has ordered Manchester United to close their ground for two weeks next month. This follows an alleged knife-throwing incident at the ground last season. CRICKET: England have brought back Snow for the First Test against India. A new cap in the Test 12 is John Jameson, the Warwickshire batsman. (Reports, page 16 and 17)

## Radio head

THE new controller of BBC Radio 3 is Mr Stephen Hearst, aged 51, former head of television arts features. He succeeds Mr Howard Newby, who has been promoted to programme director. (Miscellany, page 11)

## Barber may give £200M boost to economy in mini-Budget

By JOHN PALMER

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is expected to inject between £100 millions and £200 millions of demand into the economy when he announces cuts in purchase tax and easier credit terms in his "mini-Budget" speech on Monday.

Mr Barber is also expected to make a major plea for restraint in wage claims by trade unions over the next 12 months. The Chancellor will make a televised ministerial broadcast on Monday night.

Hopes are high in Whitehall that his reflationary package and the decision by the Confederation of British Industry to ask 200 member firms to limit price rises to 5 per cent from the end of July will clear the way for agreement with the TUC on a voluntary price and incomes policy. Contrary to some reports, there is evidence that the CBI announcement came as no great surprise to Treasury Ministers.

Discussions between the Government, the CBI, and the general-secretary of the TUC, Mr Vic Feather, have been held both privately and at meetings of the National Economic Development Council in recent weeks about a possible basis for an agreed policy covering prices, incomes, and economic growth. But trade union leaders were quick to point out yesterday that they would need time to consider the implications of both the CBI initiative and the Government economic measures.

The Chancellor and Mr Feather had informal talks at the Treasury yesterday at the request of Mr Barber. Mr Feather called for measures to ensure a 6½ per cent growth in the economy.

Lord Cooper, chairman of the TUC and general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said later that he believed the Government

should cut purchase tax and relax hire purchase controls "as a step in the right direction." He described the CBI statement on prices as "a constructive response to the policy the TUC had been advocating for some time."

"The CBI statement shows possibilities," was as far as Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees would go. He added: "There is no mention of profits and dividends—essential if the unions are to cooperate in any incomes policy, which I support if jointly agreed by the TUC, the CBI, and Government."

Ministers and leaders of industry will be anxious to point out that they have now gone a long way to meet the TUC case for reflation. However it is recognised that Mr Feather's task in selling the idea of a voluntary incomes policy to his TUC colleagues and to the unions will be a delicate one.

Lord Cooper, chairman of the TUC and general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said later that he believed the Government

come, will not have a decisive impact on the cost of living.

They will refer to the proposed rent increases referred to in the Government White Paper on housing finance this week, as well as increases in welfare charges, school meals and milk announced recently.

Mr Barber is likely to be less worried about these criticisms than the charge from the Labour Front Bench that he has abandoned his entire economic strategy announced in the April Budget. There are signs of deep divisions within the Treasury on the advisability of reflation. Some officials feel that the economy is recovering, if more slowly than expected, and more reflation at this stage may only exacerbate inflation and produce a balance of payments troubles.

The Chancellor was not easily convinced on the need to stimulate demand through tax cuts and easier credit. But he has been alarmed at the cumulative evidence of stagnating production and the precipitate fall in industrial investment. He will spend the weekend working on the details of his statement. In order to have more time to consult colleagues, Mr Barber cancelled a dinner engagement in Sheffield last night.

Food prices dispute, page 5: CBI's new role, page 12

## Snowdonia mines search to reopen

By JOHN ARDILL

The Government has decided to allow Rio Tinto Zinc to restart mineral prospecting in the Mawddach estuary and the Coedy-Brenin areas of Snowdonia. The permission, announced yesterday by Mr Thomas, Secretary for Wales, is limited to one year and subject to restrictions on the number of drilling rigs and times of working.

The Secretary of State's letter to Rio Tinto Finance and Exploration makes it abundantly clear that the decision carries no assurance that mining will be allowed, adding: "It is of course entirely within your own discretion whether you proceed with the exploratory proposals in the absence of such an assurance."

The company said yesterday that it was studying the letter and would make a statement next week.

The decision was strongly criticised by Mr Simon Meade, Secretary of the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales, who said that it threatened the integrity of all national parks. Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Haythornthwaite, chairman of

the Standing Committee on National Parks, said the decision left him "extremely apprehensive."

Rio Tinto are believed to have only a couple of months' work to do to complete their explorations which were carried out during the 18 months before the company applied for planning permission in 1970. The company suggested at the hearing that permission was not legally required.

The Secretary of State has ruled that planning permission is required but he has decided not to issue a formal decision on the point "in the absence of an application for a determination."

Permission to drill was recommended by Mr C. Hilton, a Ministry inspector who heard the planning appeal last December, and who was supported by his assessors at the inquiry, Sir Andrew Bryan and Dr E. H. Frances.

Mr Hilton says in his report that the "outstandingly beautiful" stretch of country in which the sites are located "must rank among the finest in this country or elsewhere."

Nevertheless, he adds: "The equipment used in the exploration drilling proposed would be puny when viewed in or against this large-scale landscape as a whole and could have but a minimal effect upon it."

In the estuary, the rigs would be seen from a limited number of points on roads and footpaths at water level, and from high ground the rigs would be inconspicuous they would pass unnoticed unless deliberately looked for.

In Coedy-Brenin, he says, the rigs would be even less obtrusive. The permission is given on condition that drilling schemes will be agreed with the local planning authority, that the sites are reinstated, and that there is no drilling between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. on weekdays, and none at all on Sundays. In the estuary, only two drills may be used at once, and only 12 boreholes made. In Coedy-Brenin, only four drills may be used at one time.

Mr B. Williams-Jones, clerk to Dolgellau district council, said he was delighted with the decision and looked forward to seeing the results of the survey. If the Government eventually refused to allow mining, the council would look for compensation for the loss of investment in the area, he added.

The Welsh Liberal Party said that tourism should not be overlooked in the interests of mineral development, and called for a full debate on the conflict between the need for mineral resources and the presence of a major natural asset in the form of the countryside.

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## Opposition withdraws from Stormont

By SIMON HOGGART

six members of the all-Democratic and Labour announced yesterday they had withdrawn from Northern Ireland Parliament, and planned to set up an alternative assembly.

MPs have the support of at least five other members of the Ulster Opposition, and it is likely that when Stormont opens in October, it will be only one opposition MP.

The MPs' action, which was announced yesterday by SDLP MP Gerry Fitt, follows the British Government's decision to set up a public inquiry into the deaths of two men in Londonderry last week.

Men were shot by British soldiers, while the army stated that they were both "local people" who had been shot by British soldiers.

At a press conference Mr Fitt said that the action of the MPs was to bring home to the world the reality of the situation at Stormont, where Parliament always been the voice of unionism. "The deaths in Londonderry," he said, "are a tragedy, but it is not the responsibility of the British Government."

public representatives, we were unable to obtain action on an issue such as this, what role is there for us in the present parliamentary system?

"If British troops had shot unarmed civilians dead in the streets of Birmingham, what would have been the reaction of the British public? Would there have been an inquiry?"

He said that the MPs had had the choice of continuing to give credibility to a system which was basically unstable, or of bringing home to those in authority the need for strong political action to solve the community's problems.

He said that Opposition MPs had "increasingly suspicious" about the role of the army, and asked whether it was the result of deliberate policy or sheer carelessness by the British Government. The army's role appeared to have changed from being an impartial peacekeeper, to one of shoring up a particular Prime Minister.

The party did not give details of its plans for an alternative assembly to Stormont, since it has not yet held consultations with other Opposition MPs who have announced their support for the move. But the SDLP

The six SDLP members will not resign their seats and will continue to draw their Parliamentary salaries. This, for the time being, avoids the threat of a mini-election which could have posed serious security problems.

Stormont is now in recess, but there may be some background consultations to see whether a compromise solution can be reached.

Whitehall received the news of the Stormont Opposition withdrawal by saying that it was purely a matter for two parties within a democratic system of government.

Officials were anxious not to react publicly to the news, as they realised that any Whitehall pronouncement could make the situation worse.

But one thing is certain: the British Government will not accede to the Stormont Opposition's request to hold an inquiry into the deaths of the two Londonderry men last week.

Mr David Bleakley, Minister of Community Relations in Northern Ireland, said yesterday that the IRA may have been behind the SDLP's boycott. "There is no doubt the IRA have said they intend to exert a great deal of pressure on the community," he said.

The provisional wing of the IRA claimed responsibility yesterday for the raid on the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast when an armed gang carried away a comrade who was shot by the army three days ago. They bound and gagged a night porter and clubbed one of two armed policemen who were guarding Gerard Fitzgerald, aged 19, of Ballymurphy Drive.

Two men gagged the porter while a third gunman arrived. Another man posing as a doctor went to ward 10 with a sub-machine-gun under his white coat and a mask covering his face. He approached two plain clothes policemen who were guarding Fitzgerald and clubbed one of them. He kept the other policeman covered while the three others in white coats joined him. One gunman carried Fitzgerald to a waiting car.

A hospital spokesman said

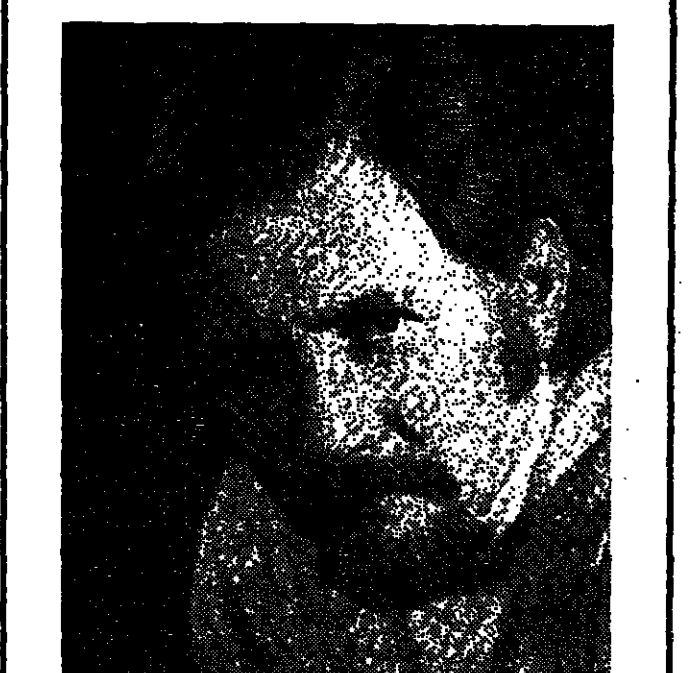
later that Fitzgerald had a severe gunshot wound which required continued medical care to prevent serious complications. Police have stated that at least seven men were in the gang which invaded the hospital.

In Londonderry yesterday incendiary devices were found in a shirt factory and a music shop. No damage was done. Stones were thrown at army and police vehicles in Durham Street when several hundred youths gathered near Divas Plaza in the hope of seeing a fist fight between youths and soldiers.

The Chief of Staff of the "official" IRA, Mr Cathal Goulding, was yesterday served with two summonses to appear in court at Rathfriland, Dublin, on July 26. One alleges that he incited people at St Finbarr's cemetery, Cork, to commit malicious damage on July 8.

The second alleges that on the same date he incited people to commit indictable crimes under the Explosive Substances Act, the Offences Against Persons Act, and the Firearms Act.

Leader comment, page 10



**ROY DOTRICE**  
will be talking to you on  
**BBC-1 Television**  
(6-55 p.m. on Sunday)

about Chalfont Centre where 500 people with epilepsy either live in permanent care or are trained for return to normal life. Please look and listen, and help us with whatever you feel you can spare. Donations, which will be gratefully acknowledged, should be sent to:—

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**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EPILEPTICS**  
(Patron: Her Majesty The Queen)







# Labour urged to support EEC entry

By HELLA PICK

One the eve of the Labour Party conference, Dr Sico Mansholt, one of the EEC commissioners, came to London yesterday to make a powerful appeal to the British Labour movement to support Common Market membership, read Dr Mansholt is one of the EEC's best-known commissioners, since he has to look after the EEC's common agricultural policy and has been crusading for its reform and for greater rationalisation of European agriculture.

But he came to London not in his capacity as a Community official but as a Dutch Socialist. His purpose was to remind the Labour Party that socialism is an international movement and to ask whether anyone really thought that in present times it can be promoted through national action alone. "We Socialists in Europe need the British Labour movement," he said.

Appalled Dr Mansholt was voicing what leading Socialists in Europe have been saying for some time. Most of them are appalled by the divisions in the Labour Party and the negative attitude of so many British trade unions. Earlier this week in Bonn, the West German Chancellor, Herr Brandt, stressed the benefits which the EEC had brought to German workers and trade unionists, said that the hardcore of Italian unemployment had been crumbling, and concluded that the initiative of the social democratic parties of an enlarged Community will specifically help to make it easily the most progressive large area in the world.

Similar views have been expressed by Socialist leaders in Italy and France. They feel that the European Community must not, and need not, become a hostage to capitalism. But this means that the Socialist parties of Europe must work together, and that the trade unions must work on a European basis to set up a counterweight to big business.

# Bill for cultural autonomy

From HENRI SCHOUPE: Brussels, July 16

The Belgian Parliament has opened the way to a "regionalisation" of the State, with autonomous powers for Dutch-speaking Flanders and the French-speaking South in cultural and economic affairs.

In a last-minute move after an all-night session of the Chamber of Representatives, the Liberal Opposition today approved a Bill for cultural autonomy of the two national communities while the Chamber, in an earlier vote, passed a Bill for local government reform which defines the territory of bilingual Brussels.

Since the coalition Cabinet of Social Christians and Socialists lacks the two-thirds parliamentary majority required for constitutional reform, the outcome was in the hands of the Opposition parties, with the Liberals in front. For several days the fate of the Government hung in the balance and yesterday it looked as if Premier Gaston Eyskens would have to offer his resignation to the King.

Today's outcome means that Belgium, founded in 1830 as a strongly-centralised State, in spite of its two languages and cultures, will be reorganised along semi-federal lines.

For the first time in the country's history the basic law recognises and defines a Flemish region and a Walloon region, with bilingual Brussels in the middle.

According to the Autonomy Bill, the Parliamentarians of either language group would sit as cultural councils for their region. The compromise reached today gives certain guarantees to the political minorities while the two Ministers of Cultural Affairs would remain answerable to the National Parliament as a whole for their budget decisions.

**BBC-1**  
9.0-9.30 a.m. Nai Zindagi - Naya Jaavan.  
10.30-11.00 Morning Service: St Mary's, Tenby.  
1.30 p.m. Farming.  
1.45 Parkers at Saltburn: part 2.  
2.15 Made in Britain.  
2.28 News.  
2.30 Going for a Song: Antiques.  
3.0 Show Jumping: International Horse Show.  
5.15 Life at Large: Dream of Two Cities.  
6.5 News.  
6.15 The Eighties: Bernard Levin probes the future of Newspapers.  
6.45 In the Beginning.  
6.55 Roy Dotrice appeals: The Chalfont Centre.  
7.0 Songs of Praise: Newlands South Church, Glasgow.  
7.25 David's Army.  
7.55 Film: "Sweet Bird of Youth," with Paul Newman. Geraldine Page.  
9.50 News.  
10.5 Omnibus: Hail and Farewell - Life of George Moore, Irish Man of Letters.  
11.0 Both Sides of Europe: Why a European Community?  
11.30 Weather.

**Wales (As BBC1 except):**  
1.30-1.45 a.m. Farming in Wales.  
3.0-3.25 Welsh Dog Show.  
3.25 Showjumping.  
6.15-6.30 News.

**THE** Minister for Internal Affairs, Herr Genscher, should have plenty to talk about when he visited the Minister for the Environment, Mr Peter Walker, in London this week to exchange information about combating pollution. There has just been an alarming report here about the situation in Lower Saxony, a predominantly agricultural land, whose splendid scenery attracts millions of tourists every year. According to the report the milk produced in one part of the state, near the North Sea coast, was only drinkable when heavily mixed with milk from another area because the lead content of the vegetation was 120 times more than normal. Eighty per cent of the state's nature reserves were seriously threatened by pollution of one kind or another, and much of the landscape had been disfigured by skyscraper hotels, apartments, houses, weekend bungalows, and camping sites.

Many people seem to think that the German love of orderliness and cleanliness would ensure there was no great pollution problem here. In a BBC report about Hitler the other day somebody asked: "Why is it that Britain has no pollution? You don't encounter it in Germany." The man could not have been here for years. Woodland perimeters are reeking of litter, streams whose water once tasted like champagne are blocked with rubbish, old cars are dumped by the roadside and discarded furniture is often deposited in the countryside.

One of the most littered places in Europe is undoubtedly the Drackenfels, the rocky heights above Koenigs-winter which the tourist office claims is the world's most frequently climbed mountain. In summer you can wade there through the ice-cream wrappers and the cigarette packets.

IT WAS no easy task to elect a new rector of Munich University. At the first attempt, on June 30, dissenting students swarmed into the great hall and simply stopped the election. They objected to the candidate, Professor Nikolaus Lobkowicz, who was standing unopposed, on the grounds that he is

not sufficiently progressive in his attitude towards student codetermination at the university. It was decided that the second attempt should be held outside the university, and that the time and place of the election should be chosen by the police.

They chose the former residence of the Wittelsbachs, and on the day of the election, July 6, a thousand police were on duty. They completely sealed off the north side of the building, and some of the entrances were flanked by a hundred policemen. But they had forgotten to guard the emergency doors on the east side of the residence. An accomplice opened the doors from the inside, and in came the Spartacists, the Maoists, and the anarchists. Again the election was abandoned.

The third attempt, again in the Residence took place on Monday, and this time 1,200 police were on duty - guarding all entrances. But the students caused no trouble. They decided at a teach-in that their point had been made. Professor Lobkowicz was duly elected.

**THE DECISION** to make French a first foreign language in German schools, conveniently announced during the visit of President Pompidou to Bonn, had been held up by the opposition of Hamburg and West Berlin. It is the Länder or states of which these are two, which have responsibility for education, and try as he might, Willy Brandt could not meet Georges Pompidou's wishes without their consent. Hamburg, the most British of German cities, saw no point in upgrading French, and West Berlin, which has a huge, constantly changing foreign population, uses English as its international language. Eventually, the

UN clash on Bangla Desh

From our Correspondent

Geneva, July 16

The Bangla Desh crisis came up with the United Nations framework for the first time today. And it caused a bitter exchange between India and Pakistan at the UN Economic and Social Council meeting.

The row erupted after Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, had described what he saw as the "heated debate" between India and Pakistan over the nearly seven million East Pakistani refugees now in India and what remained to be done.

Although the carefully side-stepped politics, both the Pakistani Ambassador, Mr Agha Shahi, and the Indian Ambassador, Mr Narasimha Krishnan, used the occasion for a heated debate. Pakistan alleged that India was training "40,000 guerrilla infiltrators to raid our country. What the World Bank report of a worsening situation omitted was that armed incursions were being made from Indian sanctuaries."

Mr Shahi added - and he quoted the Guardian's Martin Woolcott - that reports of killing and genocide "are wildly exaggerated. How can you do this to 75 million people?"

session continued through the lunch hour. The Hindu delegate said: "The refugees must return to Pakistan and the only conditions under which this could happen are under a freely elected Government. We will not tolerate any solution at her expense."

He added that the Pakistani offer of a "general amnesty" was meaningless because of its definition. "The only danger to peace on the border comes from Pakistani actions. India has had to take necessary defence and security measures because of what Pakistan has done. Does not the expulsion of millions of people constitute a covert form of aggression?"

Mr Pappadopoulos said he may have elections today, after 20 months, or after 20 years. The decision to hold elections will be taken with the interest of the nation as the sole criterion, and is not going to be linked in any way with any sort of assistance.

"There is not enough gold in the whole world to be given in exchange for the sale of our interests of the nation or to endanger its survival."

**Greeks unimpressed**

Athens, July 16

The Greek Prime Minister, Mr Pappadopoulos, said here today that the return to parliamentary rule in Greece could not be linked with any foreign aid, however high this might be. He was commenting on yesterday's decision by the foreign affairs committee of the United States House of Representatives to cut off American military aid to Greece.

**Midlands (ATV)** - 11.0 a.m. Morning Service. 12.30 p.m. Music in the Round. 1.30 p.m. Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.45 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 2.15 p.m. The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad. 4.45 p.m. News. 5.35 p.m. News. 6.15 p.m. News. 6.55 p.m. News. 7.15 p.m. News. 7.30 p.m. News. 7.45 p.m. News. 8.00 p.m. News. 8.15 p.m. News. 8.30 p.m. News. 8.45 p.m. News. 9.00 p.m. News. 9.15 p.m. News. 9.30 p.m. News. 9.45 p.m. News. 10.00 p.m. News. 10.15 p.m. News. 10.30 p.m. News. 10.45 p.m. News. 11.00 p.m. News. 11.15 p.m. News. 11.30 p.m. News. 11.45 p.m. News. 12.00 p.m. News. 12.15 p.m. News. 12.30 p.m. News. 12.45 p.m. News. 1.00 p.m. News. 1.15 p.m. News. 1.30 p.m. News. 1.45 p.m. News. 2.00 p.m. News. 2.15 p.m. News. 2.30 p.m. News. 2.45 p.m. News. 3.00 p.m. News. 3.15 p.m. News. 3.30 p.m. News. 3.45 p.m. News. 4.00 p.m. News. 4.15 p.m. News. 4.30 p.m. News. 4.45 p.m. News. 5.00 p.m. News. 5.15 p.m. News. 5.30 p.m. News. 5.45 p.m. News. 6.00 p.m. News. 6.15 p.m. News. 6.30 p.m. News. 6.45 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PRICE: No working parts and complete to run. Invaluable for keeping food fresh. Ideal for home or commercial use. Works by evaporation—just fill the top with water. No need to add anything. Blue door. Also Large Chested approx. 12" x 12" x 12".

CURRY, 60 &amp; 62, VICTORIA ROAD, S.W.1

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Dept. 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000

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France adds to Prince's role

## HOME NEWS

# Food prices will not be pegged: world demand is blamed

By MALCOLM STUART

There is little chance of the food industry pledging itself to the Confederation of British Industry's suggested 5 per cent price rise ceiling. The Grocers' Federation stood by its earlier prediction of a 10 per cent increase in food prices over next year, and the Food Manufacturers' Federation was equally unwilling to accept price peg.

Both groups explained that the cost of raw materials was the deciding factor, and this is affected by the greater competition for available food by a rapidly expanding world population. Some sections of that population now have more money available to eat adequately.

## Mother leaves children

Joan McCarthy yesterday left out her threat to leave five children and fly to the States on holiday. Mrs McCarthy, a widow, aged 41, before she boarded her flight to Boston, told her children that she was leaving them, and now there is a look after them. I know what will happen to them.

Mrs McCarthy had interviewed at Stoke Newington police station, London.

and the question of proceedings would be considered by Children's Department of the City Council when she returned.

children, aged 15, 13, 9, 8, 5, are expected to be taken care of by Mrs McCarthy's son, Patrick, aged 17, and wife, supported by the City Children's Department.

in blackout on negotiators representing 100 ITV negotiators met today to consider a new pay by the ITV companies, may break the deadlock in a national pay agreement, avert a strike.

ar thieves campaign to make motor-vehicle security-minded is to be launched by Scotland Yard tomorrow.

name London's House Hotel, 11, York Lane, London, is to be its name next Monday. A New Carlton. A High action by the owners of the Hotel, Piccadilly, has settled.

nan summoned Chief of Staff of the IRA, Mr Cathal Brugha, 49, yesterday was in court with two summonses to appear in court at Rathfriland, on July 26.

Jobs cut 850 jobs out of 7,000 at a motorcycle division is cut, the firm said last week.

street and Butlers, the firm who supply 3,000 Midlands hotels, said yesterday that they had been here for a week at many bars as a result of hot and strikes.

mb is continued uninter-upted at the Central Criminal Court in London yesterday as a search for a bomb is made. Nothing was found.

man dies London-Leader Michael Carpenter, 39, deputy flying instructor at the College, Cranwell, Lincolnshire, who lived in married there, was found dead home yesterday.

## arning on rice rise

Justice Mocatta, president of Restrictive Practices Commission, ruled that an agent made by three Sun newspapers to increase prices by one old penny just 9 last year was null and void.

decided that the agreement made orally by IPC and Sun, publishers of Sunday Mirror, and "The Sun" and the News of the World, was not in the interest.

newspapers offered no alternative. Mr F. N. Ferris, Registrar of Restrictive Practices, said they had agreed to the agreement. Mr Justice Mocatta said he would refrain from asking many questions "to keep the mind" in relation to the agreement.

other commodities whose prices were increased by the amount on the same day. The agreement has been declared null and void. The ruling is to warn papers to refrain from agreements.

# Scottish worry is still investment

IN the context of the great Common Market debate, Lanark is a constituency which conveniently has a little bit of everything to offer. Situated South-east of Glasgow, it is poised rather like a fashionably low-slung buckle on the central industrial belt of Scotland.

It also has a suitably chequered political history, which spans the emergence 40 years ago of Sir Alec Douglas-Home — then Lord Dunglass — as a somewhat diffident young MP, to the current presence of Mrs Judith Hart, MP, one of the most consistent anti-market forces in the Labour Party.

The industrial way of life ranges from traditional skills in the hosiery mills of Lanark to electronics and machine tool manufacturing in the new town of East Kilbride and intensive tomato growing in the Clyde valley. Neighbouring parts of the county provide links with the steel industry and reflect the decline of coal mining.

It is partly green and pleasant land, partly bleak moorland, and the main centres of population between them cover the traditions of town and country life. The hopes and fears among people at large over the prospect of British entry to Europe are as vague and various as elsewhere in Scotland: the last Scottish poll showed 71 per cent against entry. But there is a remarkable

general consensus of opinion in favour among the job providers in all branches of industry.

Mrs Hart, no mean adversary in a political cause, is convinced that on the level of popular opinion a clear majority of her constituents are opposed to entry. On recent weekend visits she has "for or against" surveys and claims the result to be a "100 per cent no to entry."

She has been impressed, perhaps even more, by the number of "constituents I don't even know" who have approached her to make known their opposition. "Never," she says, "in almost 12 years as an MP, have I known this sort of spontaneous popular opposition on any other issue."

The Lanark constituency Labour Party formally decided to oppose British entry three weeks ago and intends to debate the issue again in the autumn before it comes up for decision in Parliament. In the meantime, Mrs Hart plans to organise a series of events to test further the strength of public opinion.

Her immediate reaction to the suggestion that a large majority of industrial opinion is in favour of entry is: "I don't doubt it. I have always said that the Common Market would be good for profit but bad for people."

It would be particularly bad for the people of Lanark, she says, because it would be impossible to operate successfully a regional policy for movement of industry in conditions of a free flow of capital. The lesser items of incentive for industrial development would probably survive within the Common Market but the regions dependent on a strong industrial policy and this would not be possible.

In sharp contrast, Mr John Bowman, chairman of the county council development committee, says: "The general feeling is one of optimism here. We feel the possibilities of early entry would make the attraction of investment easier."

Mr Bowman admits that there is, at the moment, probably a majority on the county council opposed to entry but thinks the next two months will produce a "better balance."

"In my view," he adds, "a decision for entry is essential to the future of the area. There is no good economic argument against going in. I think it can do the region a lot of good."

A revealing instance of potential expansion came from A. MacDougall Ltd. one of the high-quality hosiery mills in Lanark. Mr A. R. Meirs, managing director, said: "We export fairly successfully now and will be a damn sight more successful when we are in Europe. He added that the firm expected to increase its turnover from £800,000 to more than £1 million in five years after entry. This would mean an addition of 150 to an existing labour force of 350 — "which is quite a lot for a town like Lanark."

Mr Meirs, however, was disappointed at the lack of political activity in attempting to explain or discuss the Common Market issues in recent months. The Government, particularly, he thought, had failed on this score and might have difficulty in making up lost ground before the time for decision came in the autumn.

In the newer industries of East Kilbride there is a similar enthusiasm for what is seen as greater opportunities for growth in a larger market. Mr John Grant, managing director of Dictaphone Ltd., finds that with the exception of France the "EEC is tariffed out of the window for us at present."

Germany, in particular, would be a tremendous market if the company could compete in prices on equal terms. With British entry to the Common Market, he would expect an increase of about 20 per cent in production and 15 per cent in jobs, to meet the demand of increased sales. Given this kind of potential for volume in production he takes the view that "we are well able to work or compete with the best of them."

In the realm of machine tools, Mr Alan Bolton, of Cincinnati Ltd., sees a more "swings and roundabouts" situation. He anticipates more severe competition on the home market from low-priced European products but a benefit from reduced tariffs in the EEC. The initial effect would probably be a holding of the present balance of trade but this would be coupled with the hope of increased overall growth in the economy.

Perhaps the most vulnerable of Lanark's basic industries is tomato growing. Here the burning concern — as with the inshore fishermen — is that the Government should negotiate satisfactory terms in detail. Mr Tony Campbell, one of the leading growers in the Clyde Valley, is anti-Market by inclination but undaunted in hard commercial outlook. With fair competition in an enlarged community, he says, the outlook for the industry will not be as bleak as it might seem. He adds, however, that everything depends on whether the Government looks after the interests of the growers as well as governments have on the Continent.

## FOCUS ON EUROPE

John Kerr explores the green-and-grey constituency of Lanark for attitudes to the Common Market.

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## 002 is still in doubt

By DAVID FAIRHALL

MR Frederick Corfield, the aerospace Minister, seemed favourably impressed by his first flight in Concorde yesterday and said after landing that both the Prime Minister and Prince Philip were "very good."

He said a production decision would depend on airline orders. It would be unreasonable to expect potential customers to make up their minds until flight tests had confirmed Concorde's capabilities, and this would take another three months.

Mr Corfield flew from Concorde's base at Fairford, Gloucestershire, out over the Bay of Biscay, where the test pilot, Brian Truax, increased the speed to twice the speed of sound. The Minister had arrived at Fairford in an ancient Dakota provided by the British Aircraft Corporation, a subtle move which may not have been intended by the manufacturers' public relations department, but which must have provided a fascinating comparison of noise and vibration levels.

The Minister's verdict on his supersonic flight was: "Very smooth. There was nothing any passenger could conceivably complain of." A remarkable experience not notably different from what I had anticipated after talking to other people.

"One does not really react to speed at a great height," he said. "It was the feeling that one was landing at high speed. In some ways it seemed slower when landing than in, for instance, a Trident. I don't think the average person will notice any difference at all, this except that he gets there quicker."

Flying with the Minister were Mr Jim Hamilton, Deputy Secretary for Aviation Supply; Mr Philip Jones, Government director of the Concorde project; Sir Robert Marshall, Permanent Secretary for Trade and Industry; Sir Peter Fletcher, Controller of Aircraft; Ministry of Defence; and Mr R. J. Pridde, private secretary.

The last phase will be similar to the Scandinavian system of rehabilitating the drunken driver, who is often unaware that his drinking has reached problem level. The social drinker, according to a Psychiatric Institute study in Chicago, is a major cause of traffic accidents. The British Act-in spite of legal imperfections—had made a significant contribution to preventing a serious rise in accidents, the American lawyers were told.

## Newcomers unwelcome

By our Labour Staff

Four hundred white-collar workers have called on the development corporation handling the £350 million expansion plan for Greater Peterborough to halt the campaign to attract London workers. They are all members of the technical and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Engineering Federation employed by the Perkins diesel factory which since Christmas has declared redundancy nearly 800 of its 8,000-strong labour force.

The workers say that job prospects for redundant workers are being blocked by newcomers.

Newspapers are watchdogs for unmasking villains, Mr Justice Lawton told a High Court jury yesterday. "In days when people lived in small communities one could not get away with roguery. But in these days, how are you and I to know who are rogues and who are not? he asked."

"We find all sorts of people inviting us to invest money. How are we to know who is to be trusted and who is not? But there is a watchdog for us now—that is the press. One does not often find the radio exposing villains."

"Sometimes, in a very limited way, there is a programme on television which exposes a certain amount of naughtiness in the consumer world, but it is to the press we look for the exposure of the villains. And it is to the credit of the press that for many years now they have taken upon themselves the very important function of unmasking villains in the commercial and financial world, and their unmasking is very difficult indeed."

Mr Justice Lawton was beginning his summing-up to the jury when the hearing was continued of the "Mafia" libel damages claim brought by Associated Leisure Ltd. dealers in amusement and vending machines. Mr Cyril Shack, the company's managing director, and seven of his fellow directors, against Associated Newspapers Ltd. The plaintiffs complain of an



Miss Eva von Rueber-Staier, a former Miss World, with one of three eagles at the medieval hall held last night at the Hurlingham Club, London, to mark the 10th anniversary of the World Wildlife Fund. The evening included jousting, archery, and the ancient sport of eagle flying from horseback.

## Appeal to peers on migrants Bill

By our own Reporter

The Community Relations Commission has made a final appeal to peers considering the Immigration Bill to amend the sections which require future immigrants to register with the police and hold work permits for specific jobs, and which permit families including children up to the age of 18 — to be deported for the crimes of their parents.

In a memorandum to peers who have spoken publicly on the subject the commission says the establishment of harmonious relations requires that both the majority and the minorities enjoy a sense of security. The Bill, it says, will increase the sense of insecurity felt by minorities, and will not provide any assurance that immigration is under control or that the number of immigrants entering is being limited.

The commission warns that relations between minorities and the police are of crucial importance, and are not as good as they should be. Compelling immigrants to register with the police can only make a difficult situation more difficult, it says: "nor is it a duty that the Police Federation appears anxious to undertake. The CRC suggests registration with the Department of Employment, or a local authority."

On deportation of families, the commission accuses the Government of introducing powers "intrinsically objectionable and also unnecessary."

On work permits, the commission says that if immigrant workers are to participate fully in the life of the community, they must know that they can change their jobs with ease if pressures are put on them by employers or management.

decenty. Kneller (Publishing, Printing and Promotions) Ltd. of Endell Street, Covent Garden, had been fined £2,500. Lord Justice Fenton Atkinson said it was for the jury to say whether, by present-day standards, the advertisements were corrupting public morals, even though the advertisements were between consenting adults in private was no longer a crime.

"I have been listening to libel actions, first as a student, then taking part as a barrister, and finally as a judge, for 40 years, and I have heard some very frivolous libel actions."

"I remember one in this court just before the war, when a stockbroker with a peculiar name claimed damages for libel because he said he had been made ridiculous in an advertisement which used his name to help the sale of a child's toy called a yoyo."

"At the end of that litigation he went away looking more ridiculous than he had before."

The judge was still summing-up when the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

## London may see 'Sesame'

By our own Reporter

"SESAME STREET," the American pre-school education TV programme, is likely to get a London run this autumn.

The ITA has approved its showing by London Weekend which is considering broadcasting it on favourable Saturday for a short experimental period.

But even after two favourable reports on trial transmissions in the Harlech area, a nationwide showing is still a long way off: the ITA's schools committee considers the programme's educational value still an open question.

The show's London debut will probably consist of a series of 10 one-hour transmissions on Saturday mornings. London Weekend, which has no children's programme, is still considering whether to show it as children's entertainment or at adult viewing times.

A further series is planned by Harlech, probably in the late autumn. It will run daily for three weeks and will be subjected to more detailed research monitoring.

Research in April showed a favourable response from mothers, children, and teachers, and a survey by the National Council for Educational Technology was also favourable.

"Sesame Street" uses quick-cut television advertising techniques to convey its message. It teaches the meaning of words by film of spirited children playing, and uses cartoons to teach numbers.

It is spiced with Goshawk humour, set in Harlem, and its anchor man is a Negro.

## Degree honour for Pinter

Harold Pinter yesterday received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree at Birmingham University.

An honorary Doctor of Laws degree was conferred on Lord Gardiner, Lord Chancellor in the last Labour Government. He was said to have given personal and official encouragement to Birmingham University's Institute of Judicial Administration.

## Market polls grow

By HELLA PICK

Hardly a day goes by without a poll on EEC membership. The latest to emerge suggests that the Government's efforts to win support for membership are having some effect.

The poll, commissioned by the European Movement and conducted by Opinion Research Centre, finds that support for British membership has risen from 27 to 37 per cent during the past fortnight. It also shows that for the first time, opposition to entry has fallen to less than half the population. This time, only 44 per cent opposed entry, as against 55 per cent a fortnight ago.

A great many market research firms are engaged in carrying out polls for a variety of organisations. Not all of them are published, but the whole object is to find out how public opinion is moving, and where the strongest pockets of resistance or support are to be found.

Earlier this week, the "Financial Times" published the result of a poll conducted for it by the British Market Research Bureau, which still showed a stronger opposition to EEC membership than a yesterday's poll published by the European Movement. Yesterday, the Guardian published a poll which showed that businessmen are almost solidly in favour of joining the EEC. Also, the European Movement published a detailed survey in which people's attitudes to EEC membership had been investigated in depth.

The survey had been made earlier this year, and suggested that much of the opposition to EEC membership came from people who believed themselves to be badly informed on the EEC, and moreover did not rank the membership issue as a very high priority. It may well be that the growing public debate is beginning to stimulate better informed and greater understanding. The pro-Market are convinced that their case can only gain from such a development.

Mr Wilson could not maintain his intellectual integrity and at the same time complain about the terms of Britain's entry into the Common Market, the Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, told the House of Commons yesterday. He said Mr Wilson complained about the terms of entry when he knew he had no chance of getting better terms for Britain himself.

A substantial majority would vote for Britain's entry when Parliament makes its decision, Mr Terence Higgins, Minister of State at the Treasury, said last night at a meeting of the Sheffield Institute of Directors. Since the European Community was formed, it had achieved a growth rate twice as good as Britain's, he said.

The executive of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers voted in Bradford yesterday in favour of Britain's entry.

The Trade Unions Against the Common Market organisation will seek permission to use Trafalgar Square for a demonstration on Sunday, October 24 — four days before the vote in the House of Commons.

Eggs would be sold in seven different grades, the British Egg Association said yesterday. It urged that the EEC weight gradings should come into effect by 1975.

Mr Reginald Prentice, Labour MP for East Ham North, and Mr Ernest Hare, Minister of Overseas Development, are in favour of Britain joining the Market, as reported in yesterday's Guardian. He has been consistently against, and is a patron of the Common Market Safeguards Campaign, which is opposing entry.







Move  
protect  
Angu  
back

Major C. F. Rose, inspecting officer of railways, said at the end of the inquiry at  
 re that the derailment of  
 rear coach in the excursion  
 ain was caused by buckling  
 the track. But there were  
 number of matters raised  
 hich called for further  
 quiry and it would not be  
 appropriate for him to  
 inounce any findings.  
 However, he thought it had  
 en established that the derail-  
 ment had been caused by severe  
 wear on the top of the track, a  
 ckle that the developer  
 e train. That buckle was the  
 result of instability in the track  
 was not due to any gross  
 ult in either the passenger

train or the preceding freight  
 liner train, or in the way the  
 trains were being driven.  
 Buckling of jointed track  
 under trains was nothing new,  
 and the inquiry had been  
 held into derailments of that  
 cause had been very much the  
 same in each case. The track,  
 as designed, was perfectly safe  
 to carry the traffic running on  
 it, provided—and only provided  
 that the normal working condi-  
 tions were properly maintained.

"When for some reason this  
 is not done, the safety margins  
 start to erode," he said. "Trains  
 travelling over it are at risk."

Major Rose said that after his  
 report had been submitted to  
 the Secretary of State for the  
 Environment, in two or three  
 months, it would be published.

Earlier, leading trackman Mr  
 Arthur Pinnington told the  
 inquiry that the "creep" con-  
 cerned about the track was  
 in February, and reported it.

Mr Pinnington, of Waverton,  
 Cheshire, said he made three  
 reports, two of them verbally to  
 his assistant supervisor, Mr  
 Arthur Baldini. In May, Mr  
 Baldini agreed that the "creep"  
 was bad, and said he would  
 report it.

Lort  
 may  
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ledged yesterday that the fare-paying facilities at Tube stations are less than perfect—efforts are being made to make the ticket dispensing machines more flexible. Security prevents the machines being left working in the evenings when manpower in the ticket offices is expensive.

London Transport's proposal does not include the Tube or British Railways. B.R. is considering the same scheme. The board would have to secure parliamentary approval through the Ministry of Transport.

In the spring, Southern Region announced that extra ticket inspectors would be given to 1,000 men, mostly guards. On corridor trains guards will combine present duties with ticket checking and issuing: on non-corridor trains travelling inspectors will, like bus inspectors, select carriages and get out to check fares on train at commuter stations.

Losses through fare evasion on the rest of British Railways is regarded as a drop in the ocean. Southern Region reckon to lose between £1-25 millions in an annual fare intake of £71

## HOLIDAY COMMODA

Prince Edward, aged seven, the Queen's youngest child, is to spend a year at Gibb's preparatory school at Kensington, starting in the September term. He has been having private lessons. James Ogilvy, the son of Princess Alexandra, is also going to Gibb's and Lord Linley also spent a year there. Among the old boys was the late Senator Robert Kennedv.

[illegible]

The prosecution of the magazine "Oz" for its "Schoolkids' issue" was bound to have a harmful effect on the children who contributed to it, a former headmaster told the "Oz" obscenity trial at the Old Bailey yesterday. Mr Michael Duane, now a lecturer at a Roehampton teachers' training college, said it was a sin "that some apparently mentally deranged people could bring the whole process of law to bear on young people."

Mr Duane, of Waverley Road, Streatham, was giving

John Morton, QC, defending Anderson, said Dennis, asked Mr Duane for his comments on articles in a magazine. One, written by a schoolgirl, said: "We first became aware of sex during a biology lesson at the age of 11 or 12. We all swore that we would keep our virginity until we were married — some have, I think, not."

"I shall never forget the look of horror on people's faces when one girl lost her virginity at the age of 13 under a tree in the park. For a while everyone expected her until the next lost virgins and the novelty wore off."

"One girl became very worried because she believed she was becoming a nymphomaniac. This caused the inevitable discussion on what to do like and why the remainder of us should remain virgins. Some decided to wait for the right man while others spent their weekends in convenient places. To my mind it seemed unbelievable that it is possible to go out with a girl for six months and not have sex."

A total reorganisation of health facilities for the treatment of cancer patients was proposed yesterday at the Central Health Services Council.

The plan, which would set up regional cancer clinics and research centres, is contained in the council's annual report, and has been forwarded to health and hospital authorities throughout the country.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Health, described the proposals as far-reaching, and said yesterday that the first step was to consult the many interests involved.

"The new centres would provide coordinated clinical, pathological, epidemiological and research facilities. The council suggests that the comprehensive service should be tried as a pilot project in three or four regions to test its effectiveness.

The council says that many

By our own Reporter

interrelated cancer problems have tended to be neglected because of the isolation of different experts. There were few places at present where doctors, surgeons, and researchers worked together on cancer problems.

"We consider that a new move should be made which is designed to co-ordinate the organisation and effectiveness of cancer prevention and patient care but to relate this organisation more closely to the research work established at the universities, the Medical Research Council, and the voluntary bodies."

Without special centres, the report suggests that progress in the treatment of cancer in Britain is likely to fall behind that of other developed nations.

A centre with a catchment area of two million people

would have an estimated 6,000 new cases of malignancy each year. The average doctor, with a practice of 2,500, was likely to find only seven or eight new patients a year.

The new centres could provide a coordinating centre for advice and information covering all cancer practices and hospitals in a region.

"The replanning of the cancer service should be started by the development of a few existing centres, each to be a co-ordinating general hospital and linked with registration, a cancer research organisation, and local social services."

The report notes that, apart from heart disease, cancer ranks as the most common cause of death.

*Central Health Services Council,  
House of Commons Paper 372,  
price 22p*

**MPs sponsored by the Transport and General Workers' Union must now come up for re-examination by the union's parliamentary panel at the end of each government.**

This decision, taken yesterday on the last day of the TGWU's biennial conference at Scarborough, though it merely reaffirms established union policy, shows that the TGWU is determined to take control over MPs who have not supported union policy on important issues which arise during the course of the Parliament.

There is no suggestion, however, that the TGWU intends playing the tyrant with its 18 sponsored MPs. Mr Harry Irwin, the union's assistant general secretary, in a clear and intelligent declaration, emphasised that the Labour Party was the party of government and that it had got to have its own democratic procedures.

**BY KEITH HARPER**

Mr Urwin pointed out that a person looking for sponsorship from the TGWU could, not unreasonably, be asked if he intended to support the union movement, whether he spoke with the voice of the working man, and whether he wished to identify himself with the union in Parliament. Once these assurances were given, the union would probably sponsor him.

One of the union's officials, Mr Alec Kitson, is already facing the possibility of being referred to the Commons Committee on Privileges on Monday for making comments about the position of sponsored Labour MPs who might vote for entry to the Common Market in opposition to TGWU policy.

Mr Urwin said, therefore, that he had to choose his words carefully. He explained that, having been elected, any spon-

sored MP could rest assured that the union would not wish to exert any pressure on him except by the pressure of argument.

At the end of the Parliamentary week it was right that an MP should go back to seek reelection by the district branch of the party nominating him, and that the MP nominated him. The import of Mr. Urwin's remarks is that the TGWU leadership does not want to be seen to be dictating to its MPs. If any policy differences arise, they would be seen to be dictating to the district nominating the MP.

This means that the four sponsored MPs who are known to support the Market—Mr James Dunn, Mr Maurice Foley, Mr Reg Prentice, and Mr George Wallace—can cast their vote on the EEC confident that at least they will not automatically lose their sponsorship of the union at the next election.

A labourer jealous of a woman's association with another man set fire to a house in which 14 people were living. Mr Stephen Brown, QC, said at Berkshire Assizes, Reading, today, that when he had seen the evidence, he thought they must have treatment in an intensive care unit and one of the seven children in the house—the latest-born child—must be killed.

Leslie Hall (21) admitted maliciously setting fire to the house and unlawfully killing Helen Lynch, aged 17 months. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Mr Brown said the charges arose out of a "dreadful" fire at a terrace house in Pitcroft street, Reading, on Monday night, a friend of Miss Cathy Power, who was staying at the house where her sister, Mrs Helen Lynch, was living.

Hall had been seen and appeared to be jealous of Miss Power's association with someone else. Soon after 3 a.m., the man she was with noticed a glow by the window; soon the whole side of the room was alight and the fire spread throughout the house.

The child David Lynch, son of Hall and Helen Lynch, died a few days later from the effects of inhaling smoke. When Hall was asked, he said: "I don't know what I was thinking. I could not say it. It's a crime, isn't it? I have had no feelings for the two women. Why should I have any feelings for the kid? I was just to blame because I was all of them had died."

Hall was said to have admitted lighting a paper refuse sack covering up a cracked window pane. He said he had not thought they could put it out themselves. He was said to have had previous convictions, including one for arson when he was 16 and could not

A primary school manager at Bude, Cornwall, has resigned because, he says, he was denied the right to be consulted by the Cornwall education authority's rules of management.

Mr Dick Willoughby said yesterday he had asked the managers to discuss the problem because of the county education committee to remedy overcrowding at the school, but was told it was not part of their job to discuss the school's management.

The rules, he said, clearly stated that "a school manager should be responsible for supervising the conditions of the school and the premises in so far as possible, that those premises are at all times fit for occupation for school purposes."

Mr. Spence, district clerk for Cornwall, said the agreement had been made in the year in which the school's plight should be brought to the attention of the county education authority.

For the third time this year the Swan Hunter Group, the biggest shipbuilding consortium in Britain, is facing a strike which could temporarily close its five Tyneside shipbuilding yards. Last year, 1.5 million on shipbuilding last year and had an overall loss of nearly £2 millions.

More than 10,000 workers in the five yards left work last night for their annual fortnight's holiday and knowing that they will be away from them when they return.

Shop stewards representing 2,800 ancillary workers in the yards decided at Wallsend yesterday to stand by a notice of official strike action from Monday, August 2, the day on which the workers return from their holidays.

The management had argued that 21 days' notice, which included two weeks' holiday time, was not a valid strike notice, but the stewards decided yesterday that management had had enough time to consider their claim before strike notice was given.

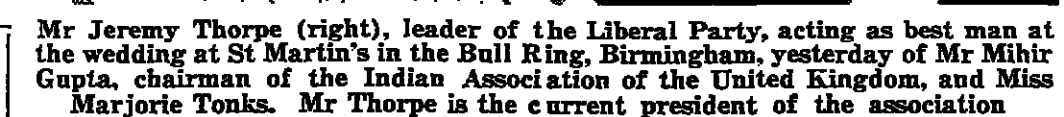
The dispute is over a claim by the men for a top grade of £21.40 for a 40-hour week. This rate has recently been given to ancillary workers in several other North-east yards including the two Swan Hunter repair yards on the Tyne.

The ancillary workers include crane drivers, staggers, slingers, platers' helpers, labourers, and cleaners. They are the lowest paid shipyard workers, but their work is vital to skilled workers. The strike would close yards will close either on August 2 or very soon after.

wards. About 10,000 men will be laid off if there is a strike.

The stewards' decision follows talks between management and union representatives in London on Thursday. The claim has already been through all four stages of negotiating procedure.

Mr Kenneth Baker, national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' union, said after yesterday's meeting that the 60 shop stewards had rejected a new management offer of wages of £15.40 over their previous offer. This would give a top grade of £20.32.



An Underground guard who threw a girl passenger on to the line was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Brian Richard Pears (23), of De Beauvoir Road, Islington, had been found guilty of murdering a 19-year-old girl, Miss Jill Robertson, aged 23, a computer operator, of Merlin Road, Edgware, on December 15 last year. He was said to have thrown her out as the train travelled between Golders Green and Hampstead.

**Bleeding**

Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, had previously told the court that Miss Robertson was in the rear compartment when Pears grabbed her round the throat, and after a struggle pushed her out of the open door.

Bruised and bleeding, she crawled along a ledge and attracted an oncoming train by waving her brispl.

Yesterday, Judge Christmas Humphreys said to Pears: "It is almost a miracle that that girl survived, and survived by the remarkable presence of her mind."


She might well have been electrocuted or crushed by the train. Instead of which, "in an epic story of keeping her head," she crept along a minute ledge at the side of the tunnel, realising that she must do something to mask the green light ahead.

She masked it with her body and waved a garment to catch the headlights of the train so that the driver would stop, the judge said.

The right place for Pears to be kept was in a prison hospital, he said.

Princess Anne is expected to leave hospital in London today after an operation last week for the removal of an inflamed ovarian cyst. She will convalesce at Windsor.

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## Stocking at San Sebastian

### Minority report

W. Target on the  
end-of-term agony

HE TIME of year which some parents most dread has come round again: that always drizzling afternoon when the child struggles in from school ten more late than usual with the report either lost on the way or uttered in reluctant hand.

Such crumbling of cherished illusions. Such stern fatherly lectures on the need for immediate improvement. Such anxious motherly pleadings for such necessary next term. Such necessary misery. Because, surely, one but those whose trust is not of this world still take these things so seriously, do they?

I mean you just think of the hopeless odds against there being very much practical value in them. The indubitable impossibility of mass-producing truth on the standard intended form. Least of all three times a year at the dragging end of terms! And would you fancy the job of writing something both true and even slightly different for anything up to 50, 60, or more children? That's a class—if you were the headmaster—a medium-sized comprehensive you'd've well over a thousand.

In any normal class there will be a pocket genius, much more intelligent than the teacher—and humility the only honest solution: you merely let the marks shine for themselves. I don't need your dab of imitation in paint. Hiding in the back row will be the few absolute dimwits—probably the most interesting children in the class, friendly, happy, and helpful, but who wouldn't know the right answer to a simple long-division sum if sat up and begged with the proper manner on its nose. Nothing much to be said about them—leave them me, and they'll come home trailing air humanity behind them!

But what about all those in between? Ordinary children who'll grow up, in ordinary care, into ordinary people like us? Telling the cold and cruel truth is out. Teachers have got to be too much to lose to risk that. At least until, like me, they've escaped from the staffroom and become teachers. Yet, though teaching is a separate occupation, most teachers are not without a certain grimly self-sensate sense of humour.

And they tell the truth. Take the case of a foul-mouthed insensitive addict, addicted to smoking, to drinking, to sex, to anything, to everything, of whom everybody (including the teacher) keeps clear at play. . . . he becomes, in this language, a Natural Leader with the Deserved respect of his fellows.

And what about that born liar? The not to be trusted to tell you her name without lying? Easy. Lifted with a Vivid Imagination. Or dull plodder who takes ten minutes to copy the date from the blackboard? Easy as easy when you have the knack: persistent and persistent. That inter-brained idiot who interrupts a lesson on the just exports of Lower Asia with a statement of his views on the Arsenal or the current number in the hit parade?

And so on: "Strong Sense of Community" means that he will do nothing to hurt the crowd; "Genuine Sense of Humour" means he's given to dangerous practical jokes; "Contributes to Class Discussions" means that she is incessantly "Has Developed" the year; "means that he is now better than the teacher"; "Cooperates fully" means that she copies from child unfortunate enough to sit next to her.

And so on: "Marked improvement in Biology" means? It's it! No girl is safe within thirty days, and he has grossly insulted the female staff. "Could try harder?" Bone idle. "Could do better?" Couldn't do much worse. "Tendence excellent?" Well, this is the last stronghold of the otherwise rated teacher, and simply means your child is so dull, so annoying, so faceless, that he or she has no impression on anybody.

For my last school report, it said: "I was a vivid imagination."

## 'There it is' is the great American catchphrase of the Vietnam war, a three-word summary of the whole situation . . . The GIs go around saying it all day long

The American novelist, Robert Stone, reports on his recent encounter with the war

LAST MONTH I went to Vietnam and stayed there for a couple of weeks. I went because I was working on a second novel which sought to deal with the condition of American life in 1970 and this condition, as is well known, is pervaded with a consciousness of the Vietnam War. Many Americans have even come to believe that the nature of our society and its impact on the history of this century is being defined in Vietnam. In any case, I felt a certain personal necessity to transform my own awareness of the country and the war from abstract outrage into people and places which I could perceive, however briefly and imperfectly, from one day to the next.

THE PREVIOUS occupant of my Saigon hotel room apparently had a thing about squashing lizards. There must have been nearly a dozen smashed into the walls and the tiles of the floor. Since house lizards are useful insectivores, a cheerful friendly presence in every hot country on earth, it is difficult to understand why anyone should want to massacre them in this fashion. So the vision of my faceless predecessor stalking about his Sydney Greenstreet Colonial hotel room wasting lizards with a framed tin type of Our Lady of Lourdes (on evidence, the hunter's instrument) is a disturbing one with which to begin the day.

Breakfasting on a croissant and a bottle of soda pop, I contemplate tiny dinosaur corpses and entertain unbidden associations. The first association is a story I have heard told the night before of The Great Elephant Stamp.

In the hills some time ago, the American military authorities who are carnally perceived in the many faced, many armed deity known as MACV (Military Advisory Command, Vietnam) declared elephants to be enemy agents since they were employed in logistical transport by the NVA and the Front. There ensued what might have been an episode from the Ramayana, in which MACV unleashed enormous deadly flying insects known as choppers to destroy his enemies, the elephants. Whooping gunners descended on the herds to mow them down with 50 millimetre machine guns, and even my scandalised informant remembers the operation with something like insane exhilaration.

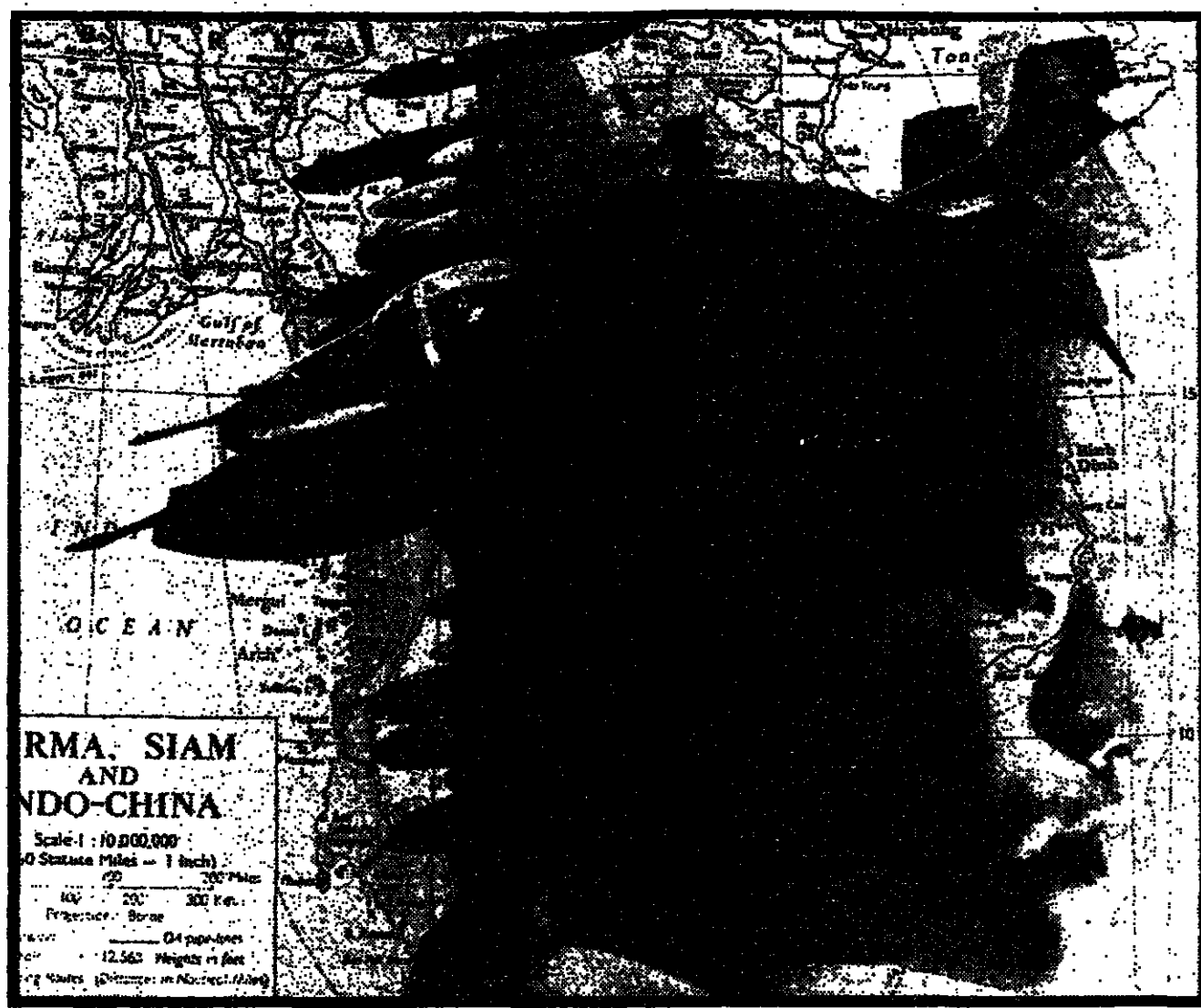
Outside, a man without legs sits on the pavement holding his hat; I throw ten piastres at him and he scurries away. A man and I exchange smiles. I am smiling about what a good guy I am. Who knows why he's smiling?

The legless man is one of the many blown-up people one sees about the city. Some of them have been blown up by MACV and his associates, some by the Front. Some are the result of enthusiasts of obscure affiliation. Most of the year, tons of "selective ordnance"—weird explosive weaponry out of a comic strip sadist's fantasy—is being directed at the enemy or at those who will do until the enemy comes along. Now the rains have come, what retarded traffic in aerial "interdiction" but people are still being blown up.

At eight o'clock in the morning it is not very hot by the standard of an American summer. On Nguyen Hue there is a flower stall, and stalls are bright with lilies, peonies, bougainvillea and small oriental roses. I walk through the hot fragrant air to the stall of a mama-san to buy a pack of Winstons and some matches. The cigarettes have no revenue stamp; presumably they were once the property of the US Post Exchange but changed ownership at the dockside or soon after.

I walk round the street vendors and parked Hondas to an arcade in Eden Passage where I propose to photograph myself in quadruplicate in order to file my credentials with the Ministry of Information. Several dapper passers-by softly inquire if I would like to change money.

I sit looking at my reflection in the take-your-own-picture thing; outside three little boys about eight years old are looking at my watch. In the course of my short walk from the hotel, I have seen several lepers, a number of crippled ARVN soldiers and a beg-



montage by Richard Teend

ging cretin led by an ancient woman, but it still seems to be the lizards that worry me.

Lights flash in my eyes—the carefully lit, outraged humilis I brought with me seems to have stalled at "Reptiles."

Who was that kill crazy bastard? He left a little hash pipe in the writing drawer. Maybe he freaked out and went berserk. Maybe the lizards kept him awake at night. Maybe he just didn't like them.

The Ministry eventually provides me with a press card and I go to the terrace of the Continental to buy some light blue uniform in headbands and several aspirins. My fever is coming back, the low grade fever I've been nursing for several days along with that outraged humanism.

From the terrace my view commands the National Assembly which was once a theatre and a heroic statue of two ARVN in combat stance, and, from the positioning of the principals, is known to local Americans as the National Buggery Monument.

There is a blind ARVN soldier led about by a small boy, who sells newspapers every day on the hotel terrace and I have been making it a point to buy my Saigon Post from him. Doing so, I am challenged by a correspondent.

"He can see as well as you can," says the correspondent.

I say that he looks blind enough to me. "He's got about ten different kids," my acquaintance insists. "He rents them. He's here at the same times every day and every day he's got a fresh ARVN uniform. You know why he's got a fresh ARVN uniform? 'Cause he's in the ARVN and even the ARVN don't take blind people."

In the afternoon I take a taxi to Hoa Lu football stadium: it is the day of the Saigon Rock Festival. At Hoa Lu, the infield is crowded with blank-faced, mildly curious Vietnamese. Tents have been erected and some of them

raise coloured streamers to the wet limp wind, but the effect is closer to the army of the Potomac by Matthew Brady than Psychedelic City.

On the bandstand an Indonesian group called Exodus is getting badly warped by the acoustics. In the shaded stands a polite crowd of middle-class Vietnamese are drinking lemonade. The ladies of the Corps Diplomatique are present, for the festival is in fact a benefit performance for the maintenance of the widows, orphans and surviving remnants of Lam Son 719, the ARVN's spring offensive into Laos.

In the centre of the stands is a space reserved for Madame Thieu, wife of the President of the Republic. Press people on the field are speculating about whether the President's lady will appear. If she does, the press believe, it will be after CBC have played their set and departed.

CBC is the best of the Vietnamese rock groups which have appeared in the course of this Aquarian Age war. Their style is essentially San Francisco 1967 with echoes of the Grateful Dead. But rock music is as thoroughly un-Vietnamese as hobnobbing or gang rape (which seems to have been another innovation stimulated by the American presence) and watching CBC one is aware that the process through which a 25-year-old Vietnamese transforms himself into a San Francisco bass player must be extremely dislocating.

Bands of GIs, many of them hopelessly out of uniform in headbands and Japanese beads, wander around checking it all out. "Wow," they're saying. "There it is." They're smoking Park Lane cigarettes which are filtered packaged joints—600 piastres for 20. "There it is" is the great American catchphrase of the war, a three-word summary of the whole situation perceived detail by detail. The GIs go around saying it all day long, since their days consist of a series of unsolicited encounters with the nature of the scene. Dope is so pervasive that the language of the war has become head

shorthand: "There it is" is a phrase to be exchanged by people who are staggering through an interminable hum trip. "It" is the Whole Expedition, the Vietnamese-American encounter, the War—which is also frequently referred to as "this shit."

Two days earlier I went into a bar near Tu Do Street, a bar which had the reputation of serving heroin in beer on request. I thought it sounded pretty improbable but I believe it now. Inside there were about 20 beautiful Vietnamese bar girls lined up behind the bar. Since the latest army policy is to keep the numbers of troops in Saigon down to a minimum, business is slow during the day and I was the only customer. Leaning on the chrome, facing 20 people on bar stools, I felt like I was the bartender and they had the bottles on the wrong side. The girl opposite me started dealing me a hand of cards. The beer had cost about 200P and I didn't much want to play cards, so I let them sit there on the wet chrome and smiled knowingly. I didn't feel very knowing, though. Pretty lame. The ladies watched me drink my cold can of Schlitz; there wasn't any heroin in it. I was standing there with a dumb expression and my pockets full of money and there was no way they could get it off me short of turning me upside down and shaking it loose. I think one of the girls started to cry. I downed the last of the beer and looked around; they were really digging my knowing smile. As I put my hand on the door, the girl who had dealt the cards turned to the girl beside her.

"Well," she said. "There it is." In the evening I go out to dinner in company, which is what foreigners do each evening in Saigon. No one talks about anything for very long except the War. We talk about the "contradictions"—like my presence in the country, and the fact that the Saigon bar girls seem actually to like Americans in some perverse fashion.

The people I'm with are all serious war reporters who have paid their dues; they laugh a great deal. There is speculation about the number of reporters who have gotten into smack and talk of acquaintances rightly or wrongly alleged to have habits or to have kicked their habits. The question of which general currently controls which article of contraband is raised. A magazine journalist arrives with a depressed Congressman, a rural Republican who refers frequently and respectfully to the President. The journalist has been telling him things which he has not enjoyed hearing and he doesn't like the way conversation at the table is going. He has spent his day having the situation explained to him by official explainers, and though he is not in his element he is not a fool. Someone asks him if he is not afraid of being brainwashed like George Romney. The Congressman looks thoughtful.

"Oh," he says. "Poor George."

After dinner instead of going back to the Royal, I go to spend the night in a house not far from the Tonkin base which is occupied by the Committee of Responsibility. The committee are a handful of young Americans who work with concerned organisations in the US to provide rehabilitation for Vietnamese victims of the war. Hairy and Vietnamese-speaking, they constitute an American Presence of an altogether different sort from MACV but in fact some of them first came to Vietnam in the service.

Among their charges, I meet a little boy named Tho, who is learning some English. He can say "hi" and "far out." He is very fond of Americans and does not altogether realise that some time ago he was shot from the back of his water buffalo by an American in a helicopter. A brigadier-general is currently facing court-martial for allegedly engaging this heady brand of blood sport. Tho is going to school now and enjoying it very much. His father is somewhere in the Second Corps area, fighting for the Front.

I pass the next few days with COR, and, one afternoon downtown, run into a very knowledgeable lady reporter who asks me if I have heard about the latest explosion. I haven't. She tells me that the Government tax office has been blown up. No one is certain by whom. Perhaps by the Front. Perhaps by an irate taxpayer.

The tax office went off at about 10 o'clock in the evening while Judy and her friend were in a Japanese restaurant a block away eating what one must presume to be the best shrimp tempura outside Yokohama. Tainted, rotten chopsticks flew. When the dust settled Judy went down to take a look and found the street outside the building in bad shape. The casualties were mainly people who were on the sidewalk outside, for the pavements of central Saigon are crowded every evening with refugees who tend their improvised food stalls and often sleep among them. Six people are dead and it is said that three of them are children.

Some time later it occurs to me that I might go over and check out where the thing has been done. Arriving finally after the wasted building, I find the street strewn with barbed wire, the local symbol of security, and guarded by red-betted Vietnamese marines. Nearby buildings have their windows broken and there are still a few shards of dishware and the odd spoon lying around among the chips of concrete. The street seems to smell of chlorox. Here and there are sprinklings of dried white powder that someone says is chloride of lime and on one wall a brown smear that appears to be a washed-over bloodstain.

There it is. A marginal incident represented by a day-old bloodstain. I stand in the street, getting in the way of pedestrians, and the thoughtful tourist trying to draw a moral. But there isn't any moral, it makes no sense at all. It reminds me of the lizards smashed on the hotel wall.

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## His Gimblett eyes enable him to Watchet Terry Coleman interviews Harold Gimblett



ONCE UPON A TIME, not so long ago, there was a young man called Harold who was going to be a farmer, and he played cricket for the village team of Watchet in Somerset. Early in May Somerset asked him to come to the county ground at Taunton and he did, but after two weeks they said they hoped he had enjoyed himself but he wasn't what they were looking for, and they gave him 35 shillings for expenses. But then they had only ten men for the next match, against Exeter, so they asked him to play in that before he went home, and he did, and he went in number eight and hit the fast bowlers back over their heads and over the sight screen and made a century in 68 miffs in his first innings in first-class cricket.

Then they asked him to stay, and to give him a place in the team for the next matches it was necessary for one of the county amateurs to produce malaria at short notice, or so they said. "Punch printed a little verse about him, asking how was it that this country youth could watch the bowling all over the field, and giving the answer in the last two lines, which went like this:

Elementary is the truth,  
His Gimblett eyes enable him to Watchet.

The cricketer's name of course was Gimblett, Harold Gimblett, and it is not a story out of the "Wizard." It is a fact.

If it had been, the "Wizard" would not have been too fantastic, and would not have expected its readers to believe that the hero's next innings that season of 1936 were 4, 2, 22, 2, 0, 4, 0, 11, 26, 7, 22, not out, 1, 30, 18, and 0. But they were, and those scores after probably the fastest maiden innings ever played in first-class cricket are practically the story of Gimblett's life.

Cricket is a game which cherishes the players who do great feats. Those players are remembered, and this has very little to do with consistency of performance. Learie Constantine was remembered, though you could easily find a dozen all-rounders with far and away better figures. Barrington accumulated and accumulated and accumulated, but it is difficult to remember any one thing he did. Gimblett is one of the lucky, memorable players. He

retired from the first-class game 17 years ago, but he still coaches at Millfield School, and adjudicates in Gillette Cup matches. I met him on a match day at Bristol, in the pavilion, and we talked about ambition, near-greatness, breakdown, and today and tomorrow.

"It's a puzzle," he says, remembering his maiden innings. After his first season he spent the whole winter analysing that innings and those that followed it, trying to find why things happened as they did. He had ended the season as low down as number nine, but the next year they put him in to open, he made three centuries in two weeks, and was picked to open for England against India.

Up to that season he had rarely played against the new ball and against inswinging bowling, and in Amar Singh, India had a very good inswinger. In his first Test innings he scraped into double figures and then was glad to get out. I think he said it was the first time he had been at Lord's. Afterwards, by the Tavern, he met Jack Hobbs, who demonstrated with his umbrella. In the second innings he made 60-odd and remembers that he gave Mr Amar Singh the thump. He played in one more Test that year, but he was not ready. In 1939 he played in one Test, which as it happened was his last, and then the war came.

This was the first great disappointment of his career—that by 1939, when he felt that he was ready and had arrived, the war came and took away six years. He feels, too, that he was sheltered during the war. He wanted to go into the RAF, but a flippant interview with a recruiting officer put paid to that.

With his quickness of reflexes, said the recruiting officer, did he think he would make a good fighter pilot?—"I can't stand going too fast," said Gimblett.

Well, then, a bomber pilot?—"I can't see at night. As blind as a bat." A rear gunner?—"Can't stand travelling with my back to the engine." He was posted to the fire service, and was at the bombing of Exeter, Southampton, Plymouth, and Bristol. One Good Friday night at Bristol, five of his crew of seven were killed.

After the war, he did want to go to Australia in 1946-7 with the MCC team and tried desperately hard to make it. In the English season of 1948, at Bristol, he made 132 against Gloucestershire with Wally Hammond, the England captain, in the field watching him. Every time he made another ten runs he said to himself "Gangplank down," but by the end of the season he was pretty sure he was not in the party.

MCC asked if he was available to go, but that was as far as it went. He believes he was seventeenth on the list, and they took 16. In 1939 he had in fact been picked for a tour of India, but that was cancelled because of the war.

Obviously he regrets that he only played three Tests, but he doesn't pine over it, and says straight out that there were better opening batsmen playing at the same time, like Hutton and Washbrook. He seems to feel this is part of the history of the game, and asks how many Tests Holmes and Sandham played while Hobbs and Sutcliffe were around.

Anyway, Test matches were not one of the ambitions he made for himself. He had three, and realised two of them. They were to make 50 centuries, which he did; to make the highest score for Somerset, which he did with 310 against Sussex in 1948, though he does not consider it one of his best innings; and to make 30,000 runs in his career, which he failed to achieve. He made 21,000, and hit 263 sixes. He doesn't know if that is a record number of sixes for an opening batsman, but hopes it is.

In 1954, at the age of 40, he retired from first-class cricket, having had a nervous breakdown. Whether it was because of cricket, he says, he will never know. The psychiatrists never could find a reason.

So off he went. He had a benefit of £5,500, so he was not poor. He does not know what it was, but for the moment he could not face cricket any more. He went to Ebbw Vale to work in a steel mill. Then he farmed in Aberystwyth and that gave him back his health. He was up at quarter to five every morning, doing a man's job all day, and at night he was too tired to think about himself or do anything but sleep.

But the urge to be a farmer went, and one day he was in Trafalgar Square reading an afternoon paper when he saw the cricket coach at Millfield was retiring. The headmaster there, R. J. O. Meyer, was himself an old Somerset player, so Gimblett wrote asking if Meyer had thought of a successor. He has coached there ever since, teaching, as he says, only a limited amount of defence, and mostly how to get to the ball and hit it straight. So, while he was playing he was a household name. Was it a wrench to leave Somerset, then, and no longer have such a name? He said, "I still am greeted in the street by the era who knew me. We've got older together. They're almost dying out now. I can walk down a street in Taunton now and nobody knows me. This is it—today, tomorrow. We're forgotten. Ask anybody in the street to name half a dozen of the Somerset side after the war, and most of them have got to struggle. Household names."

## GETTING THE BUGS OUT

gardening by John Slee

MOST MODERN INSECTICIDES are indiscriminate: they kill not only garden pests but also the insects and parasites which benefit the gardener by preying upon these same pests. There are, it is true, a few old-fashioned substances which are less lethal to the gardener's friends, but they are also less effective in killing off his enemies.

This problem has long exercised the entomologists of the Royal Horticultural Society. They succeeded as long ago as 1915 in largely controlling white fly in glasshouses by introducing the parasitic wasp, Encarsia. Its use was discontinued only when DDT and the newer insecticides appeared on the scene. In my own greenhouse in the 1940s I used Encarsia with considerable effect on pelargonium, fuchsia, and cinerarias, and it can still be obtained from Wisley by Fellows of the RHS. It does not, however, entirely eradicate the pest.

This, of course, is true of any purely biological control. This is why Wisley entomologists like Mr. K. E. Harris decided to investigate a system of integrated chemical and biological control. Their experiments, extending from 1960 onwards, have shown that it can be effective against red spider mites in greenhouses and in sunny places outdoors.

The technique is not simple, but it is worthy of trial by the amateur—especially as Fellows of the Society can now obtain the predator from Wisley and non-Fellows can buy it from the Predator Services, Wilmers Road, Hertford, Herts, from whom further information should also be sought as to its application.

The object of the trials was to see whether chemical control of pests like red spider, capid bugs, aphids, and earwigs could be partially replaced by non-chemical methods. Mr. Harris emphasises that this dual system of pest management requires a proper understanding of the biology of the pests and the complicated interactions between them and their environment. The main object is to get the maximum benefit from predators, parasites and diseases which exert some degree of natural control on pest populations. This means that the use of chemicals must be restricted, and when they are used they must be selected carefully and wisely.



## The least expected summit

President Nixon's announcement that he is to visit China has taken the world by surprise. Even the most avid omen-sifters had failed to spot this event coming. But the secrecy and intrigue that surrounds the way the visit was arranged is as nothing beside its tremendous symbolic potential. The two Powers whose public polemics were frozen for two decades into rigid hostility have agreed to shake hands. And the change has not come because the personalities at the top are different. President Nixon is identified more than most other living American politicians with the smears against the Democrats for "losing China." Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai have been at the centre of Chinese affairs throughout the period of bitter attacks on "US imperialism and its running dogs," and on the Soviet Union for agreeing to peaceful coexistence with this monster.

What does this sudden and public eating of words mean in private? What secret negotiations went on before the announcement of the President's visit? Inevitably the news arouses more questions than it answers. The fact that a deadline has been set for the visit suggests that private assurances have been given which must now be delivered in reality before the visit goes ahead.

On China's admission to the United Nations, for example, has the United States promised to drop its "two-China" formula and accept Communist China as the only representative of the Chinese people? Could the United States have agreed (as at least one of Mr Nixon's Democratic presidential opponents has recommended it should) to withdraw its forces from Taiwan? In the past the Chinese have always split the Taiwan issue into two. The question of the American military presence there has been for them a greater irritant than the issue of the island's sovereignty as such. Would President Nixon really have the courage to make so bold a step as to withdraw forces in spite of the possible backlash from Taiwan's friends in the United States? Mr Nixon's phrase about not letting "old friends" down is clearly meant to mollify Taiwan. And yet the Formosan response is angry and hurt already. Something is brewing.

What, then, of Vietnam? If Taiwan complains of no consultation over Mr Nixon's invitation, has Hanoi perhaps the same complaints for the Chinese? At the Geneva conference on Indo-China in 1954, the North Vietnamese were reported to be upset and angry that the Chinese persuaded them to pull back to the 17th Parallel and accept partition. Now suddenly after years of

opposition to the idea the Chinese told Mr Gough Whitlam, the Australian Opposition Leader, last week that they are ready for another Indo-China conference. Is history to repeat itself?

Certainly there has been a marked shift in the Chinese position on Vietnam. Yet it seems more likely that Peking has come to the conclusion that "Vietnamisation" has reached a point of no return, and that the Americans are really going. Has Mr Nixon given an assurance that all American troops will be withdrawn by a specific date (as the Senate is urging him), possibly even by May 1972? Whether he has or not, the Chinese probably calculate that the prospect of his visit must hasten American withdrawal. Just as Hanoi has been able to benefit from the rising American domestic opposition to the war, so now Peking's dramatic invitation is bound to strengthen the voices for peace within America. To an extent the President has now put himself on probation. He will not want to risk the fiasco of President Eisenhower's proposed visit to Moscow which collapsed in ruins over the U-2 affair.

President Nixon stands to gain immensely from the visit. The electoral dividend to him in 1972 cannot be overlooked. But on a wider plane the Americans now have the chance to bring the Chinese back into the world arena and end the absurd fiction that 750 million people do not exist. Peaceful coexistence will allow normal trading and other relationships to develop. The lead which the Canadians, the Japanese, and Western Europe already have in dealings with China can now perhaps be won back.

One principal uncertainty in the situation is the attitude which the Russians will take. The President was right to stress that this new move is not directed at Moscow. Undoubtedly, Moscow will be tempted to see it partly that way. This will not make things easier for its East European neighbours who always suffer when the Kremlin becomes jittery. All the more reason then for the Americans to press ahead warmly with the SALT meetings and show that their attempts at détente with the Soviet Union also mean business.

Whatever Moscow's reaction, the world as a whole can still welcome the news. For two of the nations that have been so suspicious before to talk to each other now must strengthen the will to peace. Summit diplomacy in this generation has not always been successful. It has led to disappointment as well as hope. Face-to-face meetings can only do so much in adjusting the trend of events. But they can play a rôle, and they need to be fostered for that.

## No Opposition in Stormont

The six Opposition MPs who have walked out of Stormont have raised an important issue but have done so in a clumsy way. The issue is whether or not the Army should be judge and jury in its own case. The way in which the MPs have raised it is by depriving a Parliament of its Opposition so that it is no longer a proper deliberative assembly. The issue ought to come first. British soldiers killed two men in Londonderry because, the Army said, the men were carrying weapons and threatening the peace. Others said that the men were carrying sticks not weapons, or that they were carrying nothing at all. Either way two men died in a situation of public disorder and the evidence is in dispute. The Stormont Opposition demanded a special inquiry. The Army, through the Stormont Government, refused. Two British soldiers were then shot dead in Belfast.

Perhaps the Army should have agreed to an inquiry this time. There are four men dead, not two. The soldiers who died in Belfast were killed for political reasons. The men who died in Londonderry will be seen to have died for political reasons too. The Stormont Opposition was bound to react. Whether they have reacted wisely is another matter. On the democratic face of things

the departure of six out of seven Opposition MPs means the end of parliamentary government in Northern Ireland. On the other hand Stormont is a Parliament out of which MPs often walk. Yesterday's walkout is not the first, may not be the last, and is in one sense irrelevant because the House has already adjourned until October. For the time being the six MPs can only make a gesture. It is true that they could amplify it by establishing an unrecognised and partial Parliament of their own. But their walkout has no practical constitutional meaning until the House reassembles in the autumn.

If they are still absent then the IRA extremists will have moved further towards their immediate aim which is to discredit the Northern Ireland Government and force the British to rule directly. It is important, therefore, that the absent MPs should return, and also that Mr Maudling, Lord Carrington, and the Army should weigh carefully the consequences of refusing an inquiry. Stormont, with its permanent Unionist majority, is not a real parliament in the Westminster sense. But it is still Northern Ireland's supreme forum and the place where the minority can speak most loudly. It is in Britain's interests to get the MPs back and keep Stormont credible.

## A little feminine enterprise

To keep in the vanguard of women's lib today a girl has to be quite remarkably inventive. It is worth noting that such girls are still around and active. In Sardinia, for instance—a place not much associated with liberated women—a housewife took a firm step in the right direction by locking her husband in a chastity belt whenever he left the house. It was, she said, to stop him getting lewd ideas about other women; or anyway to stop him putting those ideas into practice. The husband complained, understandably, of embarrassment. He felt such a fool, he said, as he clanked noisily about the streets. Worse, his wife accused him of being impotent, as well he might be, thus encumbered. A merciful judge ordered his release from these fetters but nevertheless the point had been made and, we may be sure, duly noted that what is sauce for the goose goes very nicely with the gander, too.

Yet for the most dramatic example of the

new woman we must look to Sicily where, it has been revealed or at least alleged, the gym mistress of a convent school has become the first woman boss in Mafia history. Great heavens, is nothing sacred? Frails muscling in on the mob yet, bringing with them no doubt their implacable domestic touch, dusting and polishing probably between heists, converting the whole operation into a kind of *Cosy Nostra*. The prospect is enough to cause veteran Mafiosi to peep into their bootleg hooch and confide, brokenly, to each other that the world has grown so bad that wrens do prey where eagles fear to perch.

To outsiders, however, the lady's achievement is a splendid example of feminine enterprise. Hollywood will certainly welcome it. A whole New Wave of gangster movies will probably burst upon us—"Scarface Alice Capone," perhaps, or "The Rise and Fall of Lucy Luciano." And all thanks, in a way, to women's lib.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLETH: This year there has been an impressive increase in our local heronry. Counting their tree-top nests in May we found a gain of 60 per cent over 1970. By mid-June young herons were daily pouring out of the trees to make their maiden flights down the estuary. And now the last ones are about to go. As we pass by we see them standing tall on their long legs, that look so awkward for tree-top life. They take little heed of us. Instead they gaze away to the distant hills as if lost in thought. Through a telescope we can bring them very close, and can look right into their strange staring eyes, and ask ourselves what sort of thought goes on in the brain behind. Presumably very little. Herons I dare say are still chewing over the thoughts that first struck them in the Pleistocene age. Not that they are the worse off for that. By some freak of evolution man may have thought to think a few new thoughts since the Pleistocene, but is he or the world any better off because of it? Herons may not have much brain in their thin heads, but at least their life is totally sane and robust. They may increase now and then but it is never for long. The next hard winter will cut them down to size and there is no danger they can ever infest the earth. A pity we cannot make the same claim for ourselves.

WILLIAM CONDREY.

WHEN I left Wesley College, Headingley, 30 years ago to begin work as a pastor, I rapidly discovered that an extensive theological education had provided me with a set of answers to questions which nobody was asking. This was most obvious when I was consulted about sexual behaviour. Reflecting upon the meagre pastoralia content of the college course, I realised that it had proceeded on the assumption that Christians were disembodied spirits.

As I came to be trusted with more confidences (none of which I shall break but only write in the most general terms) I understand the frightful dilemma that was created by the church's attitude to sex. Many Christians, I discovered, lived, unhappily, double lives: there is far more "sexual deviance" of all kinds among members of Christian congregations than anybody supposes.

Others tried to live by the impossible standards of religiosity—treating the moral absolutes proclaimed from the pulpit as possibilities for daily conduct: they "broke down" occasionally and suffered agonies of guilt and remorse—or they had serious breakdowns or they succeeded in dehumanising themselves.

Admittedly, there have been changes in attitudes since my early days: there is a new atmosphere of sexual permissiveness in the Church today, though whether this is a surrender to the fashion of our time or a positive grasp of the Christian ethic, I take leave to doubt.

And the change is more conspicuous in the national press than in the life of the local church, where we do not always find an acceptance of the view that many sexual practices may be private but not dirty. Christian education is still liable, for example, to produce the impotent male who cannot play the masculine rôle because he thinks it is unworthy and unspiritual.

But changes there have been. Few young ministers today are furtive or silent about sexuality. A middle-aged cleric recently said to a group of lay people: "Temperamentally, I would have been best suited to life in a monastery, a twice-weekly amorous visit to a nearby nunnery." Nobody raised an eyebrow.

For older people, however, the change has come too late. The remind me of senior industrial workers I knew in the Potteries during the years 1950-4: incurable victims of silicosis themselves, they

'Many of the Lord's people could have a lot more fun with an easy conscience ...'

## Sex and the puzzled pastor



By the Rev. Fred Milson, a leading Methodist theologian, and head of Westhill College of Education.

watched a new generation of workers being protected against the disease by fresh devices attached to the work benches.

Similarly, the new Christian attitudes to sex cannot rescue a generation which was brought up on the assumption that sexual activity is either for procreation or a concession to the flesh since what is pleasurable must be wrong.

But to return to my first days in the pastorate. Necessity was laid upon me to provide an answer: I could not continue in a situation where what I was thought to represent caused so much misery: and I could not go on looking in to those demure "Sunday" faces knowing the agony which often lay behind them.

My first discovery was interesting. The "sex" is interesting, even dirty" brigade were heretics—Gnostics or followers of Mani. The Bible, in fact, is an earthy book, frankly accepting man's emotional nature. In spite of a few passages capable of another interpretation, its underlying message on this subject is a shout of joy—"God for the body and body for God."

If that is not so, however did

the "Song of Songs" come to find its way into the Canon? The Biblical derivative for masturbation is Onanism from Onan who poured out his seed on the ground, but I guess he was being condemned for not adding to the Israelite population.

Armed with this conviction about the Biblical insight, I began to look afresh at my pastoral task in a fellowship, not of saints, but fallible creatures of flesh and blood. Confidence came with experience, and I often heard myself using phrases which sounded strange to my hearers from the lips of a pastor: "But God likes sexy people."

In most marriages there is probably too little physical love-making rather than too much. [I usually said these things in the "confessional" rather than in public, where I contented myself with more general statements: this simply because, in my experience, sex education is the subject above all others where half-truths are dangerous: it is easier to estimate the danger in private interviews.] Over 20 years as a pastor drove me to certain conclusions which I am sure would not be shared by all my fellow-Christians.

The Church has rarely had an honest sex ethic: mostly it has encouraged men and women to try to be, in this respect, more spiritually-minded than God intended them to be. This monumental misunderstanding of one of the major moral influences of history, its failure to help millions of human beings to accept their sexuality as a source of happiness and fulfilment—all this is a tragic fact.

Many of the Lord's people could have a lot more fun with an easy conscience. They do not always realise, for example, that there are many different forms of sexual activity, legitimate if acceptable to both partners in a permanent love relationship; that marriage in one aspect is licensed childlessness; that many contrasting and competing parts of our personality can find expression. A good wife, for example, may also be mistress, mother and daughter.

The lifelong love-sex partners without foolish inhibitions often realise that neither of them is 100 per cent male or female. In many marriage beds there are in a sense four people, the added two being the masculinity of the wife and femininity of the husband. All four may find fulfilment. "Male and female created he them," says the Bible: my pastoral experience suggested to me that God partly confused the raw materials.

Masturbation must be seen by all, but especially the unmarried, as a morally neutral act. It is a sexual act, but better to do it alone than starve. The only wrong in masturbation is when it is a symptom of a general inability to make relationships with others.

None of this is to be interpreted as meaning that there are no longer distinctive Christian sex standards: or that the churches should go along completely with the sexual misadventures of our age—itsself probably a sign of repression and failure to accept ourselves.

To the Christian this generation may well appear to have sex on the brain which, as some body has said, is a bad place to have it anyway. For him sex does not take place between a penis and a vagina but between two human beings who are in his view children of God.

Sex is very important, but in the last resort it is not the most important experience in life and you can only get the most out of it if something else matters more to you. But Christians cannot begin to say these things to their contemporaries until they have themselves taken seriously the Bible and human nature.

## Calling the tune

Sir,—Mr Kitson's quoted remarks to the TOWU Conference regarding the position of union-sponsored MPs (specifically in connection with the Common Market issue) once more call into question the whole principle of such sponsoring.

I wonder if the voters who returned these members to Parliament agree with Mr Kitson's contention that they are there to represent the views of his union.

One hopes that the MPs involved will publicly reject such attempted direction. If they do not, the remedy lies in the hands of their constituents at the next Parliamentary election.—Yours sincerely,

P. Worthington,  
11 Queen's Drive,  
Cotttingham,  
East Yorkshire.

## Also sprach Heath

Sir,—You report (Guardian, July 13) that Mr Heath spoke of his vision "of a Europe once united—nearly 1,200 years ago—and that together that Europe will once again come."

On May 19 he said that the Common Market would achieve by other means "what Napoleon and Hitler failed to achieve." Our Prime Minister surpasses de Gaulle in his visions, who only thought he was Saint Joan of Arc, for Heath appears to think he is a mixture of Charlemagne, Napoleon and Hitler.—Yours faithfully,

G. J. A. Stern,  
6 Eton Court,  
Shepherds Hill,  
Highgate,  
London N6 5AF.

## Tea party time?

Sir,—Mr Rippon has apparently discovered the importance of the Shetland fisheries: the Dutch knew this in Cromwell's day.

Yet according to the maps on the posters imploring citizens to use the "fishcoasts" on Britain and Europe, neither Shetland nor Orkney exist. "No taxation without representation" comes to mind.

John B. L. Lawrenson,  
35 Wenington Road,  
Rainham,  
Essex.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The irrevocable EEC decision

Sir,—If Ian Aitken's (presumably second-hand) account of Wednesday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party is accurate, then Mr David Marquand unilaterally put his finger on the vital difference between the decision to be taken about UK membership of the European Community and any other question that Parliament has ever been asked to face. Mr Marquand is reported as having "attacked those anti-Marketisers who were clinging to public opinion as an argument against entry into Europe," because they had not reacted in the same way to public support of the Labour Government's proposed anti-strike legislation.

But public opinion itself did not react on that issue in last year's general election. It was a new set of anti-strike proposals is now almost on the statute book as a direct result of that reaction. That is the way in which British parliamentary democracy normally works.

But it cannot react in the same way over the proposal to

join the European Community, because a decision to do so will be irrevocable in law (as no previous decision ever has been), and after a very short time will be irrevocable in fact, because of the intolerable cost of any sudden break with the new patterns of trade that inevitably result from membership of the Community. (After 12 years, more than half the trade of Community members is now with each other.)

It is this difference that makes public opinion supremely important in this case. It is improbable that Mr Marquand, or any other omnibulleted Marketeer, will be willing to reflect on the logical outcome of his own argument, but some of your readers will see the point.—Yours faithfully,

William Pickles,  
Reader in Political Science  
in the University of London.  
The London School of  
Economics and  
Political Science,  
Houghton Street,  
Aldwych,  
London WC2.

## Found: Britain's Pentagon Papers

Sir,—In one sentence (Guardian, July 13) Michael Lake has thrown the pat in the Common Market. That same sentence changed my support into opposition—and that is after 30 years campaigning for a Federal Europe from the time I read Clarence Strait's book, "Federal Union." I never went so far as the Crusade for World Government, though I had long been associated with Henry Osborne's campaign in its predecessor Federal Union.

Lake wrote: "The British, who like the French and Dutch want a six-mile limit to enable their trawlers to penetrate the rich 12-mile waters off Norway, are nevertheless worried that if Norway stays out of the EEC she may drift towards a Swedish type of neutralism, and even leave NATO."

So, despite all the economic and political arguments, the truth is out—the British Government aims to use entry to EEC as a means to bolster the militarists. I had thought perhaps naively, that NATO would wither away with our entry into EEC, particularly in view of the French attitude.

It seems Michael Lake has discovered Britain's Pentagon Papers.

The whole argument of Clarence Strait's book was that all Europe's wars had been generated by the militarists, despite the politicians. It appears the policy now is to create a bigger military organisation to fight even bigger wars.—J. Noel Winwood,  
Rainham,  
Kent.

## Fend off doom with the European Conservation Community

Sir,—It is tragic that ecology and economics, so close in the dictionary, are so far apart in the minds of governments. The White Paper is obsessed with economic growth, industrial expansion, technological exploitation, agricultural subsidies, butter, sugar, lamb—but there is not a least about population control, pollution, or the future availability of natural resources.

Paragraph 1 tells us that "the prime objective of any British Government must be to safeguard the security and prosperity of the United Kingdom and its peoples." Of course—but does this refer to

1971, 1972, or all our tomorrows? Are we planning for ourselves, or ourselves, or our children's children and beyond? If our children's children are to enjoy material standards of life similar to our own we need to conserve the resources of the Earth, instead of continuing to engage in runaway exploitation. But there is no mention of conservation in the White Paper.

Paragraph 13 tells us that the task of the Community, as set out in the Treaty of Rome, is "to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and

balanced expansion, an increase in stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living..." It is well known that economists talk with many tongues; to the ecologist this statement has inherent contradictions. Stability and expansion, let alone accelerated expansion, are conflicting concepts.

Expansion of our industries will lead to greater pollution of the environment and to faster rundown of natural resources, unless we institute stringent controls and insist on recycling processes.

There are at present three

## Super-price?

Sir,—Taking our rightful place in the world, as Heath puts it, means clubbing together with France and Germany so as to be able to stand up to the super-powers. Standing up to the super-powers means, if the past is any guide, fighting a Vietnam every ten years or so against whichever super-power happens to offend us intolerably.

So far, since 1945, we have done a Sweden: we have more or less let our standards be the price paid by those who take part in these particular Olympics. Oughtn't we to add this item to the costs of entry into the Common Market?—Yours faithfully,

A. R. Bridbury,  
Winter Sweet,  
South Park Drive,  
Gerrards Cross,  
Buckinghamshire.

## Silent Labour

Sir,—Mr Jim Callaghan put the matter in a nutshell when he told the electors in the Southampton by-election on May 25: "On an issue as important as this the British Labour Party, therefore, needs to have a mind of its own. The people of Britain are entitled to know where we stand," those who fear the conference taking a vote risk gagging the Labour Party and denying it an official policy until it is too late.

During the next three months we shall be subjected to the highest brainwashing operation since Munich. Edward Heath will have a policy and constantly propagate it. The Conservative Party will have a policy. So will the Daily Mirror, and the CBI. As we to accept that in this great national debate everyone will have a voice except the Labour Party?

The Conference is the first real opportunity for ordinary British people to thrash the matter out and make their views heard. Let the Labour Party find its voice and speak up for the nation: it will find a response as never before.—Yours sincerely,

Ron Leighton,  
(Director),  
Common Market Safeguards  
Campaign,  
Hullbridge,  
Essex.

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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

THE unprecedented initiative taken by the Confederation of British Industry in proposing price restraint — one of the best kept secrets of the year — could alter the constitutional significance of the CBI.

Since its birth in 1964 the CBI has been struggling to evolve from being merely a pressure group to becoming an outward-looking organisation taken seriously by governments and directly involved in the governing of the country.

Under the Labour Government the CBI achieved consultation by the Government on major issues and, under the Conservatives, this has been enshrined in certain legislation cases.

Under Mr W. D. Campbell Adamson, who succeeded John Davies as director-general, the CBI has moved nearer to maturity in a number of ways.

Its budget proposals have changed from a catalogue of tax concessions for the rich to something nearer a proper budget.

As the base of its membership has widened to take in nationalised industries, the confederation has progressively ceased to be the voice of the private sector alone.

Recently Mr Adamson spoke of defending nationalised industries against Government policies — which would have been almost sacrilege to the CBI "backwoodsmen" a few years ago.

When Campbell Adamson,

## CBI is bridging gap to statesmanship

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

a former industrial adviser to the Labour Government, was appointed to the CBI, cynics said that he was too nice a person to lead Britain's businessmen.

In fact he has confounded his critics by winning a wide measure of support, and is now poised to exert a control over the CBI members (through "monitoring" price increases above 5 per cent) which was rejected as impossible a few years ago.

Its widened base enabled

the CBI to approach leading retailers and department stores from a position of strength, and make them part of the package it is offering to the Government and the TUC. Unions and the CBI have been shadow-boxing over the possibility of introducing a voluntary price and incomes policy for some months, with each accusing the other of not being serious.

Early in June CBI leaders became increasingly convinced of the need to take the

initiative. With retail prices rising almost as fast as wages, conditions were favourable for companies accepting restraint without too serious an effect on liquidity.

The possibility of the unions basing their next round of pay claims on prices rising at 10 per cent hardly bore thinking about.

Senior ministers were sounded out on their reaction to a possible offer by the CBI to restrain prices. At this stage the Treasury was reviewing the prospects for the economy to see if further restraint was required. As the review neared completion the Government raised no objections — implying that restraint was in the air.

On July 5, two days before the last meeting of the National Economic Development Council, the chairman of 50 leading companies met in high secrecy at CBI headquarters in London and broadly approved the plan.

A few days later leaders of nationalised industries includ-

ing Derek Ezra (Coal Board), Lord Melchett (Steel), and Richard Marsh (British Rail) gave their approval, though it was pointed out that in some cases this would depend on satisfactory financial arrangements being negotiated with the Government where losses were being incurred.

The NEDC meeting ended with a broad area of agreement between unions and business representatives, though there was no inkling at this stage that the CBI was cooking up its scheme. Since then the CBI has been taking soundings among its regional councils and retailing and department store groups.

The TUC was officially informed on Thursday, only a few hours before the CBI's main council gave its approval.

There are still formidable obstacles to be overcome — not least yesterday's statement by food manufacturers that they are unable to join.

More pertinent, it is still an open question whether the unions will be prepared to cooperate on terms which the CBI would regard as acceptable.

Reflation will probably be accompanied by a sharp burst of productivity and there is bound to be a heated debate about who should get the benefit of that.

Nevertheless the CBI initiative could herald a new era in its development. Enlightened self-interest may be at the heart of it, but that should not obscure the achievement.

## GEC—silent outsider

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Britain's biggest electrical group, declined to comment yesterday on whether it would join the CBI's proposals to limit price increases to a maximum of 5 per cent a year.

GEC is the biggest company in Britain which is not a member of the CBI. Many attempts have been made to

get Sir Arnold Weinstock to join but so far without success.

A spokesman for the group said yesterday that the company could not give a snap judgment since there would have to be consultations with member companies. He added that the group had not been approached by the CBI to join the scheme.

## Germans push down dollar

In another hectic day in the gold and currency markets, the dollar moved steadily down to close at a new low of Dm3.4740 while the gold price rose by 45 cents, so that the final rate was \$40.90 an ounce.

Most dealers suggested that this dramatic increase was due to the general nervousness in the currency markets which had led to sustained Continental buying.

Some worry probably came from uncertainty about the Bundesbank's tactics. Yesterday it was selling its dollars as the rate fell, so that the final price was 80 points down on Thursday's close.

Estimates of the sums involved from "a little over \$10 millions" to "around the \$100 millions mark. There now seem to be three schools of thought on the Bundesbank's motives.

The first suggests that the German authorities have decided to revalue sooner rather than later, while hoping that the market will float until after the International Monetary Fund meeting in September will keep the market unresponsive.

Thus the Bundesbank's tactics in selling dollars are designed to push the rate to roughly where they want to fix the new

party according to this group. Some people believe that with the dollar now 5.35 per cent off its old parity, there could be some action this weekend, but the whole theory is very much a minority view.

The second school argues that the sales are due to a secret agreement reached at a meeting yesterday between President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt. The scenario is that the French would add to their reserves as the German stock of dollars declined, so that eventually the Common Market as a whole would float against the dollar—as the Germans are said to want.

The payoff for the French would be that the Germans accept a new parity for the D-Mark in terms of the Common Market's other currencies. Though French and German authorities have been anxiously denying the story, the more they do so, the less dealers believe them.

Many dealers believe that exactly the opposite has happened and see the Bundesbank as putting crude pressure on the French. They say that the Germans hope that the inflow of dollars into Paris, set off by their sales, will force the Government to float or revalue the franc.

## Bovril bid too casual?

Cavenham Foods' sedate handling of its planned takeover of Bovril could prove to be an important tactical error. The takeover document was finally released yesterday—three weeks after Cavenham gave notice of intention to bid—and the Bovril share price immediately moved back above the level of Cavenham's offer.

The document is a low-key affair and the market took the view that Cavenham would probably pay more in order to get an agreed bid. This interpretation might not be far off the mark given that Bovril has had three weeks in which to muster a defence, but the question of a counter-bidder might be of more significance.

Imperial Tobacco, notwithstanding the problems in its existing food operations, is high on the list of possible bidders. The list also extends to US food companies, including General Foods, but whatever the possibilities, Bovril has been looked at in depth by so many prospective bidders that Cavenham's three-week lull has given everybody a chance to blow the dust off their files.

Meanwhile, Bovril shares raced up 12p to 335p in after-hours dealings last night. This compares with Cavenham's offer of around 326p a share, and the cash alternative of 310p.

The statement in Cavenham's document urging Bovril shareholders to accept the bid is brief and lacks comprehensive argument. Cavenham points out that Bovril "appears to be finding difficulty in breaking into new fields" and under a wider European base there would be a "more competitive international outlook in marketing." It is thought that Cavenham has had only one meeting with the Bovril board, and has had no indication of their view on the offer.

In support of the document, Cavenham has issued its 1970-71 annual report, which was generally bullish view of prospects for the current year.

## Atom pact 'conflict'

The Italian Budget Ministry yesterday published an official note saying that Wednesday's pact on nuclear development between ACIP Nuclear and four major European concerns—including Britain's Nuclear Power Group—might conflict with the Government's industrialisation plans.

ACIP Nuclear is a subsidiary of ENI, the State hydrocarbons group. The Ministry memorandum said that terms of the accord might conflict with directives issued by the Interministerial Planning Commission in August 1968 and earlier this month in connection with a study of problems in the Italian nuclear industry.

General Electric of Britain has failed in an attempt to take over the 49 per cent it does not already own of First Electric Corporation of South Africa. It did not achieve the necessary 75 per cent majority for its

## Venesta profits crash to £2M

Profits of Venesta, the plywood group, slumped in the second half of last year and the chairman, Ronald Plumley, now contradicts his earlier forecast of a significant improvement in earnings during the current year and says the group's recovery plans are "inevitably retarded."

The results show profits down from £1.3 millions to just £581,000 for the year ended

March 31. The group has written off rationalisation and reorganisation costs worth £225,000 after tax. Overall £557,000 has had to be transferred from reserves to balance the profit and loss account.

There is no final dividend leaving a single interim payment of 2½ pence against 7½ pence last year.

Mr Plumley blames the bad results on abnormally poor trading conditions in the construction material business at home and abroad. This is in contrast to other suppliers who have recently reported higher profits.

The shares lost a further 3p in after hours dealing to end the day at 22p.

March 31 was £1,091,000, compared with £1,323,000 the previous year. The 1970-71 figure includes a full year's result from BDR Machines, whereas the previous year's figure covered only eight months.

The board, which is headed by Sir Charles Hardie, says that the fall in profits is due to BDR Machines, which continues to experience considerable difficulties on account of a major setback in the vending machine field, and to a reduction of profits in Australia.

The rights issue by Plantation Holdings is to take the form of an 11 per cent convertible loan stock 1991-6. Terms are £1 stock for every 25 ordinary 10p shares. The conversion rights allow shareholders to exchange £5 of stock for 22 ordinary shares at a price equivalent of 22.7p per share.

Mr S. Livesey, chairman, told yesterday's annual meeting that the group was currently investigating a number of possible acquisitions in the UK to be financed from the proceeds of the issue. These companies, he said, would dovetail with existing activities.

Rubber crops were 11½ per cent up this current year, Mr Livesey said, and the board was looking for an improvement in rubber prices.

Freezing is good business. M. K. Refrigeration, the liquid coolers manufacturer, has made a good start to its first full year as a public company. Pre-tax profit for the half year to April 30, 1971, was £283,000, compared with £187,000 for the previous comparable period.

The board has announced an interim dividend of 30 pence compared with the forecast of 25 pence made in the offer.

Furniture flourishes. Midlands Ideal Homes, the Nottingham furniture chain, is raising its dividend total from 7½ pence to 10 pence with a final payment of 6 pence.

Pre-tax profits jumped from £122,000 to £213,000 for the year ended March on sales up 12 per cent at £3.5 millions.

Vokes falls but holds dividend. Profits of the Vokes group, the Guildford-based specialised engineering concern, have fallen for the first time for over 10 years, but the group has maintained its total dividend at 39 pence.

Pre-tax profit for the year to

March on sales which increased by 7 per cent at £29 millions. However, after disproportionate high tax charge (since losses by UK subsidiaries could not be set against overseas profits) attributable profit works out at just £19,000.

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## EEC grain 'record'

The Common Market expects a near record cereal harvest of 70 million tons in 1971.

The improved harvest would come at a time when surplus stocks, especially of wheat, are being worked down.

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Pre-tax profit for the year to

## Truman terms before panel?

By LINDSAY VINCENT

With time on its side, Truman Hanbury Buxton yesterday decided to defer any decision on the Grand Metropolitan Hotels and Watney Mann takeover offers till "early next week." Truman has given neither party any real indication of their views but at least for the moment, Mr Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan appears to have the edge.

Both parties continued to bid against each other for Truman stock in the market yesterday with GM getting rather more of the action than Watney.

"Not much" was Watney's reply to the question of how many Truman shares it had acquired but GM is thought to have picked up around 200,000 shares, which lifts its direct holding to around 7 per cent.

The run on Watney's share price levelled off yesterday and at the close of trading its bid was worth around 41½p against GM's 40½p. Truman closed at 40½/41½p.

The steader market in Watney might have been influenced by rumours that Slater, Walker Securities, sensing defeat for Watney, has picked up around three million shares over the past few days in the hope of making a "barrage" of shares when the bitter contest is over.

The rumours, as ever, drew "no comment" from a Slater spokesman. Meanwhile, observers were considering whether the takeover panel might intervene in the struggle and demand that Watney Mann make a cash offer to all shareholders. The precedent is last year's battle between Trafalgar House and Bovis for Cimentation, when Trafalgar bought 25 per cent of Cimentation for cash from one seller and thus had enough to defeat Bovis.

It is thought unlikely, however, that the panel will make a similar ruling in this case, as the 25 per cent of Truman which Watney has acquired through the market for cash has not yet put it in a commanding position.

Societies to merge? The directors of Hastings and Thanet Building Society and the Hastings and East Sussex Building Society have "reached complete agreement" on a proposal to merge the interests of the two societies.

The boards of both societies are confident that the merger will prove beneficial to all their members, agents, and staff.

Warrant Holdings also owns 21 acres at Wagon and 19 acres near Avonmouth. Sterling's plunge was prompted by the granting of planning permission earlier this week for Wharf Holdings' head office, Beagle House.

In one respect Mr Sterling must be hoping that history will not repeat itself. Soon after he announced his Gamage bid St Martin's Property Corporation entered the battle and SGT was forced to a substantial premium before winning.

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## Sterling bid after raid on Wharf

By STEWART FLEMING

Sterling Guarantee Trust, the rapidly growing property and financial group, yesterday snapped up 31.7 per cent of Wharf Holdings in a few hours. Chairman and managing director Mr Geoffrey Sterling last night confirmed his intention of bidding for the remaining shares.

Last night Sterling Guarantee said that the shares were acquired at prices between 200p and 211p, which would capitalise Wharf Holdings at around £5.6 millions.

Though some shares were bought through the market, two or three large holdings, including the shares held by Camellia Investments, were bought en bloc.

The acquisition of the Camellia stake is particularly significant. Mr D. M. Bacon, its managing director, is also on the Wharf board so his decision will obviously raise Mr Sterling's hopes that he will be able to agree terms with the Wharf board and persuade them to recommend the bid.

The operation bodes the hallmark of what is becoming a typical SGT situation, and was reminiscent of the company's bid for the Holborn store group, Gamage, last September.

As for Gamage, a bid for Wharf Holdings had been widely canvassed for some time. Though Wharf Holdings turned in a trading loss of £127,000 last year (compared with a peak profit of £836,000 in 1965) its properties are the attraction, as with Gamage.

These properties are in the accounts at £6.7 millions, but their development potential is substantial. The most attractive land must be the 10½ acres at Butler's Wharf, near Tower Bridge, Thames-side land of this type, which sparked off the scramble for Hay's Wharf shares earlier in the year.

Involvement in some of the most acute financial brain in the City, including Slater Walker Securities and London Merchant Securities. Though Wharf Holdings' property is farther from the City than Hay's Wharf's, there will be good prospects of obtaining development permission, given the Borough of Southwark's determination to increase its rates income.

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## Cunard director rejects terms

Mr Donald Forrester, the former Cunard director who holds some 350,000 shares, made it clear yesterday that he will be rejecting the Trafalgar House offer for the company.

He also predicted that Sir Basil Smallpiece and the other directors will reject the bid.

"I have an idea they will not their colours to the mast," he said.

This reply would be based on the asset value, in the balance sheet, at more than 300p and on future prospects.

The latest bid from Trafalgar went out without the support of the Cunard board who unanimously decided to defer judgment on it and advised shareholders to take no action for the time being on any bid documents from Trafalgar.

This offer was pitched at the minimum price currently being talked about as Cunard's break-up value.

Unofficial estimates as to the possible value of the assets range from £2,000,000 to as much as £5,000,000.

It is expected, that if Cunard rejects the offer, it will lay stress on its recovery potential. This year it will show only "some recovery" from last year's near £2 millions loss.



## General Motors' Japan deal on

General Motors Corporation of the United States is buying a 34.2 per cent interest in Isuzu Motors of Japan for £26,458,000. The agreement ends negotiations among the two companies and the Japanese Government that began last November. It contains a clause promising that GM will not attempt to take over Isuzu.

The deal will be submitted to the Japanese Government's foreign investment council for final authorisation, which is expected in mid-August.

Tentative agreement has been reached to form a joint venture in Japan between GM, Isuzu, Kawasaki Heavy Industries, and C. Itoh and Co.

The consortium would manufacture automatic transmissions, heavy trucks, construction machinery, and tandem axles.

TOM TICKELL

## Towards easier credit buys

really became a big market in the twenties. After all, the people using it had not got accounts, even though they could buy the first consumer durable—like cars and radios—that were appearing.

Now the picture has changed, and in a recent survey, Curry found that the men earning £3,000 a year or more used credit twice as much as usual. This may reflect their awareness of the way that inflation can eat away at the value of high interest rates, and their confidence that they should be able to find a job.

With the new market in colour televisions, it seems that most of the people who have rented, rather than bought their sets are from this group. Clearly this does not reflect any inability to pay for the set outright, and it is probably caused by exactly the reverse. They can afford to have servicing and maintenance done quickly and renting a set is the way to ensure it.

The clerical and skilled manual workers are the bulk of the consumer market and historically they are the

buying outright these charges would appear when the set broke down and that therefore in comparing like with like they should not be included in interest rates. In some cases, according to Mr Curry, a television that was maintained would appear twice as expensive as one bought with a bank loan, although in fact the long-term costs would be exactly the same.

Probably changes in the law will accelerate the process of making credit respectable. There is still some survival of the old puritan ethic which lays down that buying on the never is rather disreputable, though it is more common among the older generation than among the young. But they have always been happier about instalment buying than their parents in each generation. The class-consciousness that makes certain types of borrowing acceptable, and others not, is gradually disappearing. Bank borrowing was always socially all right, probably because the middle classes have always had bank accounts, although hire purchase was very definitely not on when it

mendations themselves but the feeling that they might be dealt with piecemeal. Mr Malcolm Wilcox, chairman of the Finance Houses Association, told the conference that the two or three years which most people thought would elapse before the Bill reached Parliament was far too long to wait. As most of the changes that would come were technical the problem should not be getting parliamentary time, but ensuring that the draftsman were there to get the Bill into the right form. As it was generally uncontroversial, it should not need a long debate.

Of course there were some disagreements with the report's suggestions. Several people thought the plans to license all shopkeepers giving purchase money loans with the central credit commissioner was too complex and would probably lead to evasion. Mr Donald Curry, managing director of the television sales group, also disliked the idea of making firms include servicing and maintenance charges in the real rate of interest they would have to display.

He argued that for people

THE Crowther report on consumer credit is obviously going to bring major changes in the whole credit market, worth over £13 billions at the end of 1969. This week a conference in London sponsored by the "Financial Times" considered the big credit group's reactions to the report's suggestions. Almost everyone from the finance houses to the check traders agreed that cutting back the complex jungle of regulations and types of credit as the Crowther Committee recommended would make life much easier for both the consumer and the credit company. By codifying the law into two statutes—one to cope with every type of loan and the other to deal with consumer credit by itself—the new proposals would make it easier for Britain's consumer credit to expand.

At present it accounts for only 4 per cent of disposable income whereas in the United States the level is round 10 per cent. Clearly recommendations that the consumer should always know the real rate of interest he is paying, and that the Government's restrictions on term payments should be abolished would alter—and improve—the trade considerably.

The worry was not the recom-

## Family Finance

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Easing credit sales

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BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

KEEP DOWN most Englishmen at heart, not shopkeepers or gentlemen farmers. Striding judiciously through the dawn dew, loyal Labrador at one heel and tenant farmer at the other, tending their fields, what is it that they want?

With this sort of subliminal one to prey upon it is a little surprising that only one UK insurance company, Property Growth Assurance, has taken the idea of launching a fund investing in agricultural land. Property Growth itself, which issued the first of its agricultural bonds in the middle of last year, has opted for the "rental" fund.

Simply let it be known that individuals with at least £500 could buy into the fund and wait for the money to be in. Property Growth's marketing philosophy has been to promote the fund until it has a record.

It will be some time yet before that day arrives. So far, only £100,000 has been raised and the fund has yet to buy its first agricultural property. It is at present negotiating a purchase.

The Property Growth fund is taken as symptomatic of growing investment interest in agricultural land, however, not only on the part of professional classes who are anxious to save for their retirement.

During the week the Pension Fund Unit Trust, which issued its fifth annual report, Pension Fund Property Trust is an investment of £52 million, in which the leading pension funds are holding.

It is not open to the small investor because pension funds receive favourable treatment and the advantage would be lost if it were to accept money from other than pension funds.

The report reveals, however, that in the past two years £24 million has been invested in agricultural land. Biggs is quite confident that institutional investors begin to see the attractions of agricultural land.

The difficulties of investing in agricultural land compared with property such as houses and shops are well documented. A wicked absentee landlord of British (and Irish) culture, so from another view, is the lazy

The point is that when you are investing in a farm it is more than likely that you are in fact backing the farm manager, and for the investor it is his judgment of the man which is the key.

These days, however, good farms are few and far between, and well trained farm managers looking for a chance to be their own boss are not in such short supply.

Against the difficulties of land investment the attractions are numerous. Land values for farms of over 300 acres have been rising by about 10 per cent per year during the past 20 years.

In spite of the relatively low return, on assets employed, earned in the farming community in general the rental return on good agricultural land is also attractive. Between 4 and 11 per cent is reckoned to be the average, with the extra attraction that rent reviews come round every three years.

Another point is that the farming community, although reckoned to be efficient, is short of capital, and so the investor will frequently have the whip hand in negotiations—especially if it is a major institution. Worries about poor tenants can be eased if it sticks to larger farms of, say, 1,000 acre-plus where the farmer's own working capital tied up in the business may be as much as £50,000.

There can be no doubt, however, that agricultural land investment needs to be made with care. Mr Biggs pointed out that though British land values are below the average level in the Common Market countries, the promise of entry into the EEC has made him wary of investing in dairy farms. On the other hand, cereal farms are, for the same reason, more attractive.

The Pension Fund Property Unit Trust also prefers its farm investments to have what he calls "a long-term hope value." If there is the chance that in 10, 20 or 50 years the farm will be attractive to land developers then the investment is that much more attractive.

Every year around 30,000 acres are sold to developers at prices well above the ruling rate for agricultural land.

No doubt others will follow Property Growth's lead and design schemes for smaller investors. It is to be hoped that, like property growth, they impose a relatively high minimum investment for an agricultural land fund must be classed as a "relatively high risk investment," especially when it is small.

## No trading until IOS answers

A management of IOS must answer 11 questions to the satisfaction of the Ontario Securities Commission before trading in IOS stock is allowed to resume.

On Thursday a hearing on the answers was adjourned until July 28 and the trading in IOS stock was continued.

Chairman Mr E. A. Royce that an interlocutory decision was obtained on Wednesday in the Supreme Court of Ontario by an IOS director, Mr Robert Vesco, and officers from dealing in the IOS except for normal transactions.

adequate information is not in the hands of Mr Vesco or his associates, they are not making a case which they are trading to resume," the chairman said in adjourned hearing.

ne questions posed by the commission may be difficult for IOS to answer. However, the chairman said that the IOS at Thursday's hearing stated that an attempt would be made to answer.

ne Ontario commission is to know the nature of information which Mr Vesco reportedly unwilling or unable to supply to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the relation of any of this matter to the IOS.

ne commission wants to know "as to reports that IOS and its associates are actively soliciting the purchase of shares of IOS in jurisdictions."

ne OSC asks for information on the present control of IOS and how control would have been affected if a block of IOS was purchased from the IOS option plan had not been at the annual meeting and control would have been in the hands of certain dissident shareholders that were rejected by the official tally.

ne OSC is also insisting that documents be filed

before the trading ban is ended. These include copies of pleadings before the Supreme Court of Ontario for the injunction restraining IOS management from voting the IOS stock option shares, related material, and a copy of the statement filed in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick seeking a declaration that the IOS annual meeting was a nullity. Both were filed by dissident leader Mr Morton Schlowitz.

The OSC also wants to know what provisions, if any, have been made for the day-to-day operation of the affairs of IOS if the dissidents are successful in a contempt motion against IOS management.

The OSC asked for information on the background which enables, or enables, International Controls Corporation to receive payment for warrants from IOS, information on the events of the default alleged by IOS and information on the effect of the warrants transaction on the working capital of IOS.

The OSC requests from its own counsel opinion whether the purchase of the stock option plan shares by IOS management violated the Supreme Court of Ontario injunction and whether current proceedings have altered this opinion.

One question requests information on whether there were any material transactions between IOS and International Controls Corporation since the date of the IOS annual meeting "including material changes or developments in previously made agreements."

The OSC also wants to know details of changes in holdings by the IOS stock option plan in the preferred shares of IOS during 1971 and the reasons for these changes "to the extent that this is within the knowledge of management of IOS."

On another point the commission request reasons why Arthur Anderson and Co. declined to continue as auditors of IOS.—AP-Dow Jones.

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Abbey Life itself, one of Britain's best known Life Assurance Companies, with assets exceeding £120 million, is a member of the £2,400 million ITT Group.

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As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds, which are single premium life assurance policies, your life is assured automatically, at no extra cost.

In the event of your death the amount payable to your family will be either the current value of your Bonds, or the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form—whichever is the greater.

Naturally, if you've withdrawn money from the Fund, the amount of life cover will be correspondingly less.

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Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000 you may, if you wish, withdraw up to 6% of the value of your Bond each year—entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax.

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With Abbey Property Bonds you have no personal liability to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax either while you hold them or when you cash them. The Company is liable to income tax on the rental income, at the special Life Assurance Company rate—currently 37.5%.

The Company also has the right to make deductions to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities, but this is not adjusted for in the Unit price. In present circumstances, it intends to limit this deduction to two-thirds the normal rate.

### Surtax

Surtax payers are liable to surtax (or higher rate tax after 1973) when they cash in or on death, depending on their surtax situation at the time of cashing in. There are a number of provisions which enable a surtax payer to reduce, and possibly eliminate, the liability and very high surtax payers should contact Abbey Life for precise details.

### Investment Policy

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is managed by the Property Division of Hambros Bank. It's invested in top industrial and commercial properties with really sound tenants. To name but a few—National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, The Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IPC and Boots.

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The Fund also buys sites and constructs its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken with letting of the completed properties guaranteed in advance.

Up to 25% of the Fund can be applied in this way.

### Regular Valuations

Once a month a valuation of the Fund's properties is carried out by the Fund Managers. These valuations are then confirmed by Richard Ellis and Son, Chartered Surveyors. Unit prices are published daily in leading national newspapers.

### Low Charges

To pay for life cover and management expenses, Abbey Life charges 5%—which is included in the offer price. Plus a small rounding-off price adjustment. After that charges total only three-eighths per cent a year.

All expenses of managing, maintaining, and valuing the properties as well as the cost of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met by the Fund itself.

### Cashing in Your Bonds

You can normally cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units, subject only to any adjustment for Capital Gains Tax, as described earlier.

In exceptional circumstances the Company retains the right to defer payment for up to six months pending realisation of properties. However, the Company maintains adequate liquid resources, similar to that of building societies, so in normal circumstances there should be no delay in cashing in.

### Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive our Annual Report with full details of the entire Portfolio.

This includes photographs of the properties. And full financial information to let you see exactly how your money is invested.

As a new Bondholder you'll receive a current Annual Report with your Bonds.

### How to Invest

Fill in and post off the completed application form, together with your cheque.

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## Abbey Property Bonds

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Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss)

Full First Names

Address

Occupation

Date of Birth

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident?

If not, please give details

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy?

Tick here for 6% Withdrawal Plan\* (minimum single investment £1,000) ☐

★ Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.17. Offer closes on Tuesday August 3 which is valuation day.

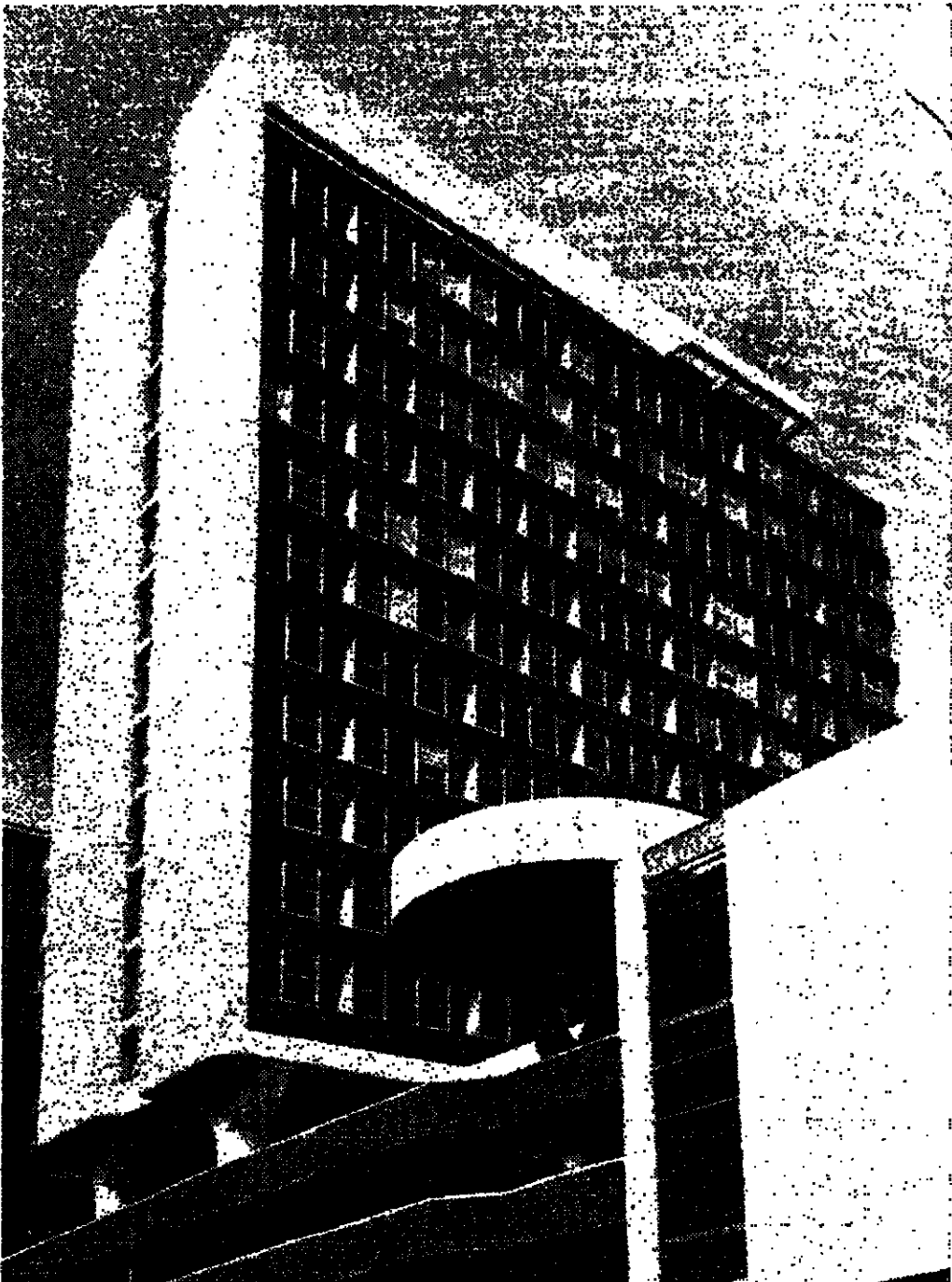
Signature

Date

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Age when buying Abbey Property Bonds	Life Cover per £100 invested
Under 20	£250
20-24	£220
25-29	£190
30-34	£160
35-39	£135
40-44	£110
45-49	£85
50-54	£60
55-59	£35
60-64	£10
65-69	£5

Commission of 14% will be paid on any Application bearing the stamp of a Bank, Insurance Broker, Stockbroker, Accountant or Solicitor. This commission is based on legal advice received by the Company regarding present law and future taxonomic practice. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases. The application and life cover comes into force only upon acceptance by the Company, and the life cover may be restricted.



Arundel Towers, Southampton, one of eight major properties in the Abbey Property Bond Fund with an aggregate value of £23,000,000.



# TRAVEL GUARDIAN

**CLASS**

*The Eastern and Oriental Hotel at Penang—picture by, Douglas Dickins*

**ADRIENNE KEITH COHEN**  
reports on  
Malaysia

**Oriental ex**  
**all mod co**

**T**HE scribes of Malacca, sitting at their tables in the square, reading and writing letters for illiterates, came altogether too late to revive illusions that Malaysia was a primitive outpost suitable only for travellers of the more intrepid breed. (Had I not already spent a day and night in Kuala Lumpur, seen there the international tourist palaces, stayed, more modestly, but in air-conditioned style with private bath, at the engaging little Hotel Malaya?)

I had not, I must own, been even half prepared for such a handsome capital, modern in a way that inspires new confidence in contemporary urban architecture, yet full of local colour in its China Town, its Indian and Malayan quarters. It is a city to reconcile the nervous European immediately to exotic Eastern ways—Instant Asia, if you like, though this is to usurp the slogan of Singapore down the way and anyway carries bogus overtones belied by the reality.

The Western influence in the country is hardly new—Portuguese, Dutch, and British have seen to this for the better part of 600 years. What is heartening from the traveller's point of view is that independent Malaysia has adopted the best features of this alien heritage without loss of a highly individual identity. A remarkably forward-looking policy seeks to build up the sort of tourism that will keep this well preserved.

**Good value**

Unusually for the Orient, Malaysia is by no means being concentrated on the luxury market: throughout the country you can find moderately priced hotels of a high standard and spottless little restaurants of the same high standard of delicious food at prices that can be met in pence rather than pounds. Communications are also good at getting better all the time. MSA operate a remarkably comprehensive internal flight network and there are also trains or buses to most places you might want to see. Roads are mostly still too narrow to take the volume of traffic, but existing ones are being widened and new ones built.

It is the exotica that most visitors come to see—temples and jungles, tin mines and rubber plantations, local dances and customs, an infinite variety of national dress. They can get a potted version of it all in and around Kuala Lumpur or Penang.

In many ways this is a pity as far too many visitors merely use the capital as a stopover and then fly on north-west to Europe or down to Australia and the South Pacific, or call in at Penang in a ship.

Malaysia has far more to offer than this. Drive down to Malacca via Port Dickson, for instance, and you pass through rubber plantations and villages, forests of oil palms and paddy fields, and burst quite suddenly on to a coastline of five sandy beaches. Si Russa Inn at Port Dickson has one such to itself—and just the right sort of accommodation to go with it, little chalets spaced around a central dining area where Japanese food is a particular speciality.

Malacca, with its famous square of pink Dutch build-

ings, its Portuguese Gate, its little hill churches used as fortresses by the Dutch, is one of the few remaining settlements where the jungle has not swallowed history as a gulp.

It is, to be sure, much reduced from its fourteenth-century glory when legends had it that a cat took a whole year to cover all its tiles. And, indeed, from the sixteenth century, when it fell to the Portuguese, lost its status as greatest city in South-east Asia to become, instead, one of the mightiest fortresses of the Orient. The most conspicuous remaining influences date back to the Dutch, who took over in 1641—the pretty merchants' houses in Heeren Street and the buildings of the Stadthuys reflect the influence they wielded for the better part of two centuries.

Then in 1824 the British came on the scene and started imposing their ideas (the Government Rest House is strictly British Colonialism from its lofty ceilings to its food). The large population of Malays and Chinese, while adapting to yet another set of foreign ways, still contrived to cling to their own customs and way of life.

Malacca, not surprisingly, is one of the chosen sites for discreet tourist development—and discreet really is the operative word throughout the country, even in the island of Penang.

As the chief port of call for a fairly big volume of shipping (and more or less duty-free to boot) this has been the developers' principal target so far. It is nevertheless still hearteningly uncommercialised.



George Town, its city boasts a city hall and clock tower among its symbols of municipal grandeur. But these flank Hindu temples and Christian churches, Moslem mosques, and Buddhist shrines, tucked away in narrow thoroughfares that seethe in proper oriental manner, trishaws and taxis and private cars weaving their deviate course through the mass of humanity round the street markets, the cramped little shops, the multitudinous restaurants.

**Beach hotels**

The city stands on a flat sand spit in an island composed mostly of hills that yield crops of rubber and cloves, nutmeg and tropical fruit. Drive out into the hills to Ayer Itam market some Sunday morning and you can buy anything from a snake to a bunch of flowers in an atmosphere that is part country fair, part mardi gras.

The road that circumnavigates the island takes frequently to these hills, though it passes, too, along part of the coast, skirting vast expanses of white sands and passing through fishing villages built out over the sea on stilts. Tanjung Bungah, Shamrock Beach, Miami Beach, Moonlight Bay and the broad two-mile strip of Pasir Elok, all on the north of the island, are the most convenient beaches to George Town. There are too, a handful of beach hotels, the Palm Beach at Batu Ferringhi (Goldenstrand Beach) one of the nicest.

But most accommodation in Penang is in George Town itself. Very good it is, too, and to suit every taste from the specious splendour of the



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**GUARDIAN**







# RACING GUARDIAN

## It could be a bumper day for Piggott's supporters

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Forty runners in seven races may be a disappointing average for a generously sponsored programme as today's Timeform meeting at Doncaster in aid of cancer relief but there is no race with less than four runners and there is only one odds-on favourite in the betting forecasts.

Lester Piggott has had a fair choice of rides and it is possible he could go through the card. In four events he rides for Noel Murless, but has chosen to be in opposition to Murless on Nidabhi in the Vernon Sanger Gold Cup and on King Penguin in the Ribblesdale Stakes.

Possibly the best bet of the day for Piggott and his supporters is Prince Consort in the William Hill Gold Trophy (3.0). The two chief opponents, Chatterton and Chinatown, have shown their best form in soft ground, while Prince Consort is at his firm.

The other runner here, Tantivy, has not been out this season, which makes it a one-horse race.

### Five out of six

Five out of the six Guardian selections won at Lingfield yesterday—Malkum (6-5), Skyhawk (8-11), Blue River Wonder (4-5), Great Charter (11-8) and Burns (3-1). The nap, Lucky Win (3-4) also won at Chester.

## Salisbury

**COURSE POINTERS:** A right-hand track where high numbers are favoured. The 300 yards race is a mile, with low numbers best over longer distances. The 100 yards race is a mile, with low numbers best over longer distances. The 100 yards race is a mile, with low numbers best over longer distances.

### SELECTIONS

2.00 Privet	3.30 Grey Mantis
2.00 Injaka	4.00 Flying Rocket
3.00 Hardans	5.00 The Bugler

**TOTE DOUBLE:** 3.0 and 4.0. **TREBLE:** 2.30, 3.30 and 4.0. **GOING:** Good to firm.

**2.00 COBBLER HANDICAP:** 5f; winner £465 (10 runners).  
 (1) 0-10000 Sound Barrier (D) Payne-Gallwey 5-10-0  
 (2) 000430 Golden Jack (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (4) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (5) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (6) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (7) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (8) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (9) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**3.00 FAIR TRIAL HANDICAP:** 3-Y-O; 1m; winner £285 (8 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (4) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (5) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (6) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (7) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (8) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**4.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (4) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (5) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (6) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (7) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (8) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (9) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**5.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (4) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (5) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (6) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (7) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (8) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (9) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**6.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (4) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**7.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (4) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (9) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**8.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (4) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (5) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (6) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (9) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**9.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (9) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**10.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (4) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (7) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (9) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**11.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (9) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**12.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**13.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**14.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (9) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

**15.00 OVEN TUDOR HANDICAP:** 11m; winner £285 (10 runners).  
 (1) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (2) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
 (3) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0  
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 (10) 000400 Sound Barrier (C/D) (BF) Hutton 4-6-0

## Simon Channon's TV round-up

A day of quality: ITV are at Doncaster's charity meeting for the first four races, while BBC's offering is the Irish Guinness Oaks from The Curragh. ITV make up their "7" with the first three events from Lingfield.

### THE CURRAGH (BBC)

**3.15 (11m):** Altesse Royale victory. After her shock win in the Michael Sobell Stakes, this Billy made a promising debut and receives 4lb from the useful Floritina and Miss London at Newmarket last week. On her previous outing she had run on game and in Ireland, her stable-companion Altesse Royale, looks a real betting proposition in the Irish Guinness Oaks.

**3.45 (11m):** Prince Consort. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**4.15 (11m):** Skyhawk. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**4.45 (11m):** Blue River Wonder. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**5.15 (11m):** Great Charter. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**5.45 (11m):** Burns. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**6.15 (11m):** Lucky Win. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**6.45 (11m):** Tantivy. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**7.15 (11m):** Prince Consort. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**7.45 (11m):** Skyhawk. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**8.15 (11m):** Blue River Wonder. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**8.45 (11m):** Great Charter. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**9.15 (11m):** Burns. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**9.45 (11m):** Lucky Win. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**10.15 (11m):** Tantivy. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**10.45 (11m):** Prince Consort. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**11.15 (11m):** Skyhawk. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**11.45 (11m):** Blue River Wonder. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**12.15 (11m):** Great Charter. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**12.45 (11m):** Burns. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**13.15 (11m):** Lucky Win. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**13.45 (11m):** Tantivy. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**14.15 (11m):** Prince Consort. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**14.45 (11m):** Skyhawk. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**15.15 (11m):** Blue River Wonder. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**15.45 (11m):** Great Charter. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**16.15 (11m):** Burns. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**16.45 (11m):** Lucky Win. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**17.15 (11m):** Tantivy. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**17.45 (11m):** Prince Consort. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**18.15 (11m):** Skyhawk. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**18.45 (11m):** Blue River Wonder. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

**19.15 (11m):** Great Charter. This Piggott has chosen Nidabhi in the 2.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old and in the 3.0 instead of Dulcet, who was a high class two-year-old.

## Alcide Delight napped

sponsor this race before he died. So King Penguin's chance must be respected. However, I side with Flintham, who was most impressive when accounting for Grey Invader and Eleventh Hour at Newmarket recently. He had previously finished second to Ticked Pink and Nannam in qualifiers for the Wills Embassy Stakes.

### LINGFIELD (ITV)

**1.45 (6f):** Orion's Leap was staying on when third to Mockbridge at Brighton last month and looks a fair bet in this company. Somalia, who represents Peter Walima in preference to the promising, Saitana, may be the one Orion's Leap has to master.

**2.15 (11m):** Night Ride was beaten only a short head and the same when third to Sovoyford at Folkestone last time out and may be too good for his moderate rivals.

**2.45 (11m):** A 4lb penalty gives Cider with Rosie a lot to do and I prefer Alcide Delight, who was fourth to Exempt at Warwick at the end of May. He had previously beaten Demon Flash by a length and a half at Thurst and on that form looks good value for the nap. Soho-o-Viola and last night's Lunar Horrope in a maiden race at Kempton recently, so Alcide Delight should start at a reasonable price.

### Irish Oaks challenger

Altesse Royale (left) attempts to land her third classic when she goes over to Ireland for the Irish Guinness Oaks. Her previous classic successes were in the Newmarket 1,000 Guineas and the Epsom Oaks.

Charlton was a big disappointment when only fourth to Rock Royal in the Ascot Gold Cup when the ground was in his favour. He may be good enough, however, to deprive Chinatown of second place behind Prince Consort.

**3.35 (6f):** King Penguin, fifth to Meadow Mint at Royal Ascot, represents Mrs. Jane Engelhard in preference to the highly regarded Brambleberry. Mrs. Engelhard's late husband, Charles, agreed to

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## Women's Athletics Championships

## Joyce Smith is best in world at 3000 m.

By JOHN RODDA

After 17 years of competition, recognition and reward, last night Joyce Smith of Hampstead won the Women's Athletic Association (W.A.A.) 3000 metres title in 9 min. 55.2 sec. which slices almost two seconds off the world's performance for this race. The other champion, decided last night, was a 17-year-old girl from London, Sharon Colyear, who set a United Kingdom national record of 2:00.5 in winning the 200 metres hurdles.

Smith, who is 33, is as a pioneer as a world breaker. Britain has for time been among the nations asking for distances to be included in the Olympic programme and the British influence got the 1500 metres into the Olympic programme and the 3000 metres into the Commonwealth Games.

Colyear was a convincing winner of the 200 metres hurdles in 2:00.5, a time which is still undecided which of the two girls will concentrate upon. She entered for the 200 metres.

homson loves lead

Blair, July 16

Thomson of Australia

66, three under par to

lead in the £10,000

Open golf championship

day after 36 holes.

NG scores: 130-0 (Thomson), 131-0 (Australia), 132-0 (New Zealand), 133-0 (South Africa), 134-0 (England), 135-0 (Scotland), 136-0 (Ireland), 137-0 (France), 138-0 (Spain), 139-0 (Italy), 140-0 (Germany), 141-0 (Japan), 142-0 (USA), 143-0 (Canada), 144-0 (Sweden), 145-0 (Netherlands), 146-0 (Belgium), 147-0 (Luxembourg), 148-0 (Austria), 149-0 (Switzerland), 150-0 (Finland), 151-0 (Denmark), 152-0 (Norway), 153-0 (Sweden), 154-0 (Netherlands), 155-0 (Belgium), 156-0 (Luxembourg), 157-0 (Austria), 158-0 (Switzerland), 159-0 (Finland), 160-0 (Denmark), 161-0 (Norway), 162-0 (Sweden), 163-0 (Netherlands), 164-0 (Belgium), 165-0 (Luxembourg), 166-0 (Austria), 167-0 (Switzerland), 168-0 (Finland), 169-0 (Denmark), 170-0 (Norway), 171-0 (Sweden), 172-0 (Netherlands), 173-0 (Belgium), 174-0 (Luxembourg), 175-0 (Austria), 176-0 (Switzerland), 177-0 (Finland), 178-0 (Denmark), 179-0 (Norway), 180-0 (Sweden), 181-0 (Netherlands), 182-0 (Belgium), 183-0 (Luxembourg), 184-0 (Austria), 185-0 (Switzerland), 186-0 (Finland), 187-0 (Denmark), 188-0 (Norway), 189-0 (Sweden), 190-0 (Netherlands), 191-0 (Belgium), 192-0 (Luxembourg), 193-0 (Austria), 194-0 (Switzerland), 195-0 (Finland), 196-0 (Denmark), 197-0 (Norway), 198-0 (Sweden), 199-0 (Netherlands), 200-0 (Belgium), 201-0 (Luxembourg), 202-0 (Austria), 203-0 (Switzerland), 204-0 (Finland), 205-0 (Denmark), 206-0 (Norway), 207-0 (Sweden), 208-0 (Netherlands), 209-0 (Belgium), 210-0 (Luxembourg), 211-0 (Austria), 212-0 (Switzerland), 213-0 (Finland), 214-0 (Denmark), 215-0 (Norway), 216-0 (Sweden), 217-0 (Netherlands), 218-0 (Belgium), 219-0 (Luxembourg), 220-0 (Austria), 221-0 (Switzerland), 222-0 (Finland), 223-0 (Denmark), 224-0 (Norway), 225-0 (Sweden), 226-0 (Netherlands), 227-0 (Belgium), 228-0 (Luxembourg), 229-0 (Austria), 230-0 (Switzerland), 231-0 (Finland), 232-0 (Denmark), 233-0 (Norway), 234-0 (Sweden), 235-0 (Netherlands), 236-0 (Belgium), 237-0 (Luxembourg), 238-0 (Austria), 239-0 (Switzerland), 240-0 (Finland), 241-0 (Denmark), 242-0 (Norway), 243-0 (Sweden), 244-0 (Netherlands), 245-0 (Belgium), 246-0 (Luxembourg), 247-0 (Austria), 248-0 (Switzerland), 249-0 (Finland), 250-0 (Denmark), 251-0 (Norway), 252-0 (Sweden), 253-0 (Netherlands), 254-0 (Belgium), 255-0 (Luxembourg), 256-0 (Austria), 257-0 (Switzerland), 258-0 (Finland), 259-0 (Denmark), 260-0 (Norway), 261-0 (Sweden), 262-0 (Netherlands), 263-0 (Belgium), 264-0 (Luxembourg), 265-0 (Austria), 266-0 (Switzerland), 267-0 (Finland), 268-0 (Denmark), 269-0 (Norway), 270-0 (Sweden), 271-0 (Netherlands), 272-0 (Belgium), 273-0 (Luxembourg), 274-0 (Austria), 275-0 (Switzerland), 276-0 (Finland), 277-0 (Denmark), 278-0 (Norway), 279-0 (Sweden), 280-0 (Netherlands), 281-0 (Belgium), 282-0 (Luxembourg), 283-0 (Austria), 284-0 (Switzerland), 285-0 (Finland), 286-0 (Denmark), 287-0 (Norway), 288-0 (Sweden), 289-0 (Netherlands), 290-0 (Belgium), 291-0 (Luxembourg), 292-0 (Austria), 293-0 (Switzerland), 294-0 (Finland), 295-0 (Denmark), 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(Belgium), 903-0 (Luxembourg), 904-0 (Austria), 905-0 (Switzerland), 906-0 (Finland), 907-0 (Denmark), 908-0 (Norway), 909-0 (Sweden), 910-0 (Netherlands), 911-0 (Belgium), 912-0 (Luxembourg), 913-0 (Austria), 914-0 (Switzerland), 915-0 (Finland), 916-0 (Denmark), 917-0 (Norway), 918-0 (Sweden), 919-0 (Netherlands), 920-0 (Belgium), 921-0 (Luxembourg), 922-0 (Austria), 923-0 (Switzerland), 924-0 (Finland), 925-0 (Denmark), 926-0 (Norway), 927-0 (Sweden), 928-0 (Netherlands), 929-0 (Belgium), 930-0 (Luxembourg), 931-0 (Austria), 932-0 (Switzerland), 933-0 (Finland), 934-0 (Denmark), 935-0 (Norway), 936-0 (Sweden), 937-0 (Netherlands), 938-0 (Belgium), 939-0 (Luxembourg), 940-0 (Austria), 941-0 (Switzerland), 942-0 (Finland), 943-0 (Denmark), 944-0 (Norway), 945-0 (Sweden), 946-0 (Netherlands), 947-0 (Belgium), 948-0 (Luxembourg), 949-0 (Austria), 950-0 (Switzerland), 951-0 (Finland), 952-0 (Denmark), 953-0 (Norway), 954-0 (Sweden), 955-0 (Netherlands), 956-0 (Belgium), 957-0 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